The Centre Reporter.

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CAPITOL GOSSIP

NEWS OF A WEEK AT THE NATIONS CAPITOL.

Commissioner Blounts Action in Taking Down the U. S flag at Hawaii.—Other News of the Capitol.

WASHINGTON April 17.—Neither President Cleveland nor Secretary Gresham have any apologies to make for the action of Commissioner Blount in carrying out his instructions, declaring the protectorate proclaimed by Minister Stevens, without a shadow of legality or authority, at an end, and in withdrawing the protection of the U. S. flag and marines from the provisional government of Hawaii. And the attempt of a few republicans to use the incident as a means to create bad blood between members of the two parties has fallen very flat, as far as Washington is concerned. There is no politics in the matter. It was simply a question of righting a wrong which was officially acknowledged to be a wrong by the Harrison administration but was not righted then, as it should have been. If the provisional government of Hawaii is not strong enough to maintain itself without the United States it is not strong enough to be recognized in any negotiation looking to annexation or any other settlement of the present problem. What has been done is neither for nor against annexation, in fact, has no bearing whatever upon it. It is simply a step towards doing the right thing, as soon as the right thing shall become apparent. Meanwhile the administration is fully determined that no other nation shall interfere with Hawaiian affairs.

Senator Butler, of South Carolina, scored a point, as he usually does whenever an opportunity is given him when Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts offered an entirely needless resolution, directing the Secretary of State to inform the Senate by whose authority the American flag was hauled down at Honolulu, by offering an amendment adding the words "and also by whose authority the same was hoisted." Mr. Lodge knew that the President was responsible for lowering the flag, and the resolution was only offered for buncombe.

Secretary Hoke Smith is in Georgia attending to some pressing private business. He will return to his desk this week.

Extraordinary efforts are being made by republicans to put the democratic senators in a false position before the country in regard to the proposal to investigate Senator Roach's connection with an alleged bank embezzlement fourteen years ago. The republicans wish it to appear that the democrats refused to allow the investigation because of their wish to protect Mr. Roach. No such conclusion can be reached, except by a willful distortion of the facts. Senator Roach has from the first personally desired that the investigation be made, as he manfully told the senate last week; he has asked for no protection, and what is more to the point, he wants no protection. The opposition of the democratic senators to this or any other investigation of events in a Senator's life before he became a senator is based upon the highest authority in the land—the constitution of the United States, and it is mighty small business for anybody to try to make it appear otherwise, but then, you know, small business is second nature with some people.

The first installment of the investigation of the Weather Bureau has been completed, and the immediate results will be the dismissal of several minor officials for their inability to distinguish the difference between their own property and that of Uncle Sam, and the final result may be striped suits for them. The second instalment, which deals with bigger fish, will be started this week, and it is expected that it will result in showing that the big officials regarded the positions under the Bureau in about the same light that the minor officials regarded the property of the Bureau.

President Cleveland told a Senator Saturday just before the extra session of the Senate adjourned that he had not taken up the question of the appointment of a Public Printer yet, but expected to do so very shortly. There is no lack of candidates and the most of them are men whose reputations are such that it will be extremely difficult to choose between them.

Secretary Carlisle isn't borrowing any trouble about the prospects of another run on the gold in the Treasury for shipment abroad. He has, as the law directs, suspended the issue of gold certificates for the present, and is thoroughly confident of his ability to meet all demands that are likely to be made, but, although he will not say so it will probably be necessary to issue a few bonds in order to do it.

The Kentucky colony, temporarily in Washington, was reinforced by Hon. Henry Watterson, on Saturday. Mr. Watterson called at the State Department but said he merely called to pay his respects to his old friend, Secretary Gresham. He also paid his respects to President Cleveland, and it is not improbable that he put in a word or two for some of his numerous friends who are anxious to have a "go" at official life. No office in the President's gift is big enough to tempt Watterson away from his paper.

COBURN.

Grading for the New Railroad Soon to be Commenced.

Luther Guisewite and family spent Sunday with friends at Centre Hall.

Cleaning house and digging garden are the order of the day at present.

A. J. Campbell came home on Saturday and spent Sunday with his family.

Miss Jennie Cassler, of Holsopple, Somerset county, Pa., was visiting a few days last week at the home of T. W. Hosterman.

Pay train passed over the line on Saturday, which gladdened the hearts and filled the purses of the railroad employees at this place.

W. W. Rishell, mine host of the Coburn House, went to Philadelphia on Monday on a business trip, to remain several days.

Elmer Smith has his new house on Railroad street now under roof and is fast nearing completion. He will occupy it as soon as completed.

Frank Hackenberg raised the roof on his house and added another story thereto; when completed it will present an attractive appearance.

R. F. Vonada and family, of Altoona, are spending a week or so with friends at Woodward and Rebersburg. Mr. Vonada was postmaster at this place during Cleveland's first administration.

Some of our expert fishers have been angling for the "speckled beauties," but not many catches have been reported thus far. John Elmer caught one on the first day over ten inches long.

Mr. Andrew Gregg, who teaches school at Woodward, generally spends part of Saturday and Sunday at this place; some attraction somewhere, Eh?

A number of the rooms in the hotel were remodeled last week by having their sides and ceilings covered with attractive wall paper. J. B. Kern, of this place did the work. Parties having any paper hanging to do would do well to consult Mr. Kern before going elsewhere.

Early Sunday morning one of our prominent merchants was seen parading on the street, barefooted and his pantaloons rolled up almost to his knees, and was seen carrying a bucket. We will let the readers conjecture what he was doing.—Moral. Don't do it again, people may think you are suffering from a nightmare.

The telephone poles from here to Millheim were cut down by order of the telephone company, one day last week. Your scribe saw a suggestion in the REPORTER last week, that said poles could be used for cross ties on the proposed railroad from Millheim to this place, but we would suggest that they be used for telegraph poles along said projected road. Now that spring has fairly opened, work will soon begin on grading the road bed, and before another winter is rocked in the lap of gentle spring, the snort of the iron horse will be heard in our sister town of Millheim.

AARONSBURG.

The Remains of Dr. P. T. Musser Disinterred and the Grave Lined and Sealed.

Billy Stevens who was with Daniel Wolf to Boalsburg on a visit, took cold and is now sick in bed.

Daniel Wolf bought a few acres of land from Lydia Fronk. He wants it merely for cow pasture.

Prof. Kale moved to town last week and has been installed as the regular teacher of the Cornet Band for one year.

Jonnie Russel is lying dangerously ill with pneumonia, at Thomas Harpers. He came from Lewisburg about ten days ago to visit his old home, and took cold on the way. He is almost 90 years old.

The remains of Dr. P. T. Musser, were disinterred last week and the grave lined with brick to the height of two feet when the remains were returned to the grave and covered with slate and sealed shut, the wall carried to the top and covered with a large granite slab with an inscription on it.

George E. Stover, who is working at his trade, carpentering, in Spangler, Pa., is home with his family for a few days. He had not been at home since last November to attend election. He bought a lot last summer, which he says is now worth one hundred dollars more than when he bought it. He expects to build a house on it during the coming summer and then go there with his family to stay.

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SPRING MILLS.

Dr. Wolf's School Opened With Over Seventy Students.

Dr. Wolf's school numbers over seventy students.

Master Willie Swarm is the new counter jumper.

P. W. Leitzell is reading medicine with Dr. Frank Van Valzah.

Major Huss has moved into his new shop and a fine one it is.

C. O. Spangler, the noted medicine man from Millersburg, Pa., was in town over Sunday.

C. P. Long has returned from Philadelphia where he purchased a line of spring goods for his two stores.

H. F. Rossman is now the head clerk over on the hill and Mr. Frank Lonce has his place in the other store.

Prof. W. A. Krise is in town with his old friends; he lives in Johntown at present.

Beatrix Addison and her grandmother leave for California this week. They will make a short stop in St. Louis before going to their journey's end.

Mantell and Hoffman held a show in our town several nights last week; while their show was not so well patronized they sold considerable medicine.

ADVICES FROM Honolulu make it clear that the alleged unanimity for annexation to the United States is all a myth. Since the withdrawal of the treaty by Mr. Cleveland the opposition that had been suppressed has been manifesting itself in public meetings. There appears to be a general agreement outside of interested parties that the commissioners sent to Washington misrepresented matters in everything they said and did. Their object appears to have been to turn over the islands to the United States that they themselves might rule and make money. The report of commissioner Blount will be awaited with great interest, as it will be the first official statement from an unprejudiced source, viewing the question from the standpoint of the interests of this government. Annexation might be all right for the Hawaiians, but not at all advantageous to the United States.

THE MORNING *Patriot* says: In connection with the purging of the pension lists should be a crusade against the pension attorneys. The Grand Army is becoming aroused to the evils of the pension scandal and is organizing an assault upon the pension lists. The army is well aware that there are many men—and the *Grand Army Gazette* is authority for the statement that some of them are Grand Army men—on the pension list who should not be there. It ought also to know that many of these pensioners got on the lists through the enticements and machinations of pension lawyers, some of whom no doubt had a pull with the Raum crowd. It is fitting for the Army to begin the purging. The old soldiers in its membership will by it fittingly round out the honors won on bloody fields of battle. But they should not forget the shyster pension attorneys.

THE ILLINOIS House of Representatives is considering a bill to regulate the manufacture and sale of patent medicines, and providing that each bottle shall bear a wrapper upon which the recipe of the ingredients shall be printed in plain Roman type. This doesn't go far enough. The wiseacres at Springfield should provide that every person in the state should be compelled to take certain specified medicines at least three times a day and four times on Sunday. If you'r going in for governing for the sake of minding other person's business, go clear in.

JUDGE ARCHBALD, of Lackawanna county, has decided, in a test case, that the county is not liable for the pay of borough and township auditors for work performed in printing and distributing election ballots under the Baker law. They must look to the borough or township for their compensation. This will be an interesting decision in many counties, where the commissioners have paid out of the county treasury the expenses of borough and township auditors for their work at the late local elections.

THE REPUBLICAN organs are finding fault with President Cleveland's appointments. Exactly. Who supposed his appointments were to be made to please that breed of cats? His appointments fall to competent men and Democrats, and that fills the bill.

GOVERNOR PATTISON has approved the bills increasing the maximum punishment for murder in the second degree to twenty years in the penitentiary and appropriating $625,000 to make improvements on the State capitol buildings.

INDECENT LEGISLATORS.

It was long ago understood that most of the members of the lower house have no idea of the purpose for which they were sent to Harrisburg beyond that of drawing their salaries and securing such other incidentals as they might be able to gain by manipulation of their own votes or the votes of others. But the hope has been entertained when the freshness of the situation wore off that these selfish persons would at least know how to conduct themselves in open session in an orderly and decent manner. The behavior of a large number of the members on Friday last before adjournment showed how vain this hope is.

It is not witty at any time to yell, nor is it the sole evidence of humor anywhere to be able to throw paper balls or even to pitch inkstands. Yet there are some members of the house who want to pass as humorists who present no other claim to the doubtful honor than that they can shout louder than the speaker, and can make and throw more pellets and more paper weights across the hall than any competing member. This horse play they call funny, while under the circumstances it is brutish.

The behavior of some of the members last Friday was disgraceful. No milder term could properly characterize it, and that does not do so fully, because it is too weak. The officers beside the speaker whose duty it is to preserve order are not fit for their places, it may be said, and with that we may agree. But have not the membership some appreciation of their own responsibility? Are they wholly without respect for the dignity of the body to which they belong?

Some constituents are asking for the names of the members whose personal conduct has been so disgraceful. The *Patriot* will take pleasure in answering these inquiries should there be a recurrence of the proceedings of last Friday on the floor of the house.—Harrisburg *Patriot*.

THERE IS evidently a strong prejudice growing up in California against the Japanese which is likely in time to demand that the same restrictions as to immigration shall affect these people as the Chinese. The "Japs" have been treated much more leniently than their Mongolian brothers. They are brighter, cleaner, and more readily adapt themselves to American customs and manners. Most of them that have come to live in California have done so for the purpose of obtaining an education or learning a trade. While doing this they are willing to work for their board and have consequently been able to underbid Americans in the labor market. Another objection against them is the habit they have of remaining in this country only long enough to learn a trade and get enough money to support them in Japan and then returning home. That is not the kind of immigrants America wants. People who cannot be assimilated and who use this country only as a temporary residence can be dispensed with, and if California demands that the same restriction be put upon Japanese immigration that now controls Chinese immigration there will be a strong public sentiment to support her.

AS NECESSARY to a reform of the pension system, the Philadelphia *North American* advises that all the private pension agencies for procuring pensions shall be outlawed as unnecessary, and that the pension office should be so well officered that applicants for pensions shall be attended to without the aid of "pension attorneys." It thinks the postoffices could be supplied with pension blanks that any intelligent person can fill up. These can be forwarded to the pension bureau and investigated.

ALL THE navies of the world are represented at Hampton Roads, near Fortress Monroe this week, in honor of the discovery of America. The monster war vessels are rigged off in style, and will proceed to New York harbor in a few days, where there will be a sea parade and review. Nine thousand men is the total number on board. When one of these big war monsters begins to bark it is worse than any thunder ever invented. It will be the greatest and grandest naval display the world ever saw.

Don't Miss the Opening.

Miss M. Snyder has returned from New York, after spending two weeks in that city, and has engaged Miss Simpson, of New York, to assist her in trimming. Her stock is larger and finer than ever before. She is in the room formerly occupied by Mr. Naginey. Opening days Thursday and Friday, 20th and 21st, of imported hats and bonnets. All are invited. 2t

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CURTIN AND HIS OLD GUARD.

A gathering of the Old Guard that rallied to the nomination and election of Andrew G. Curtin as Governor in 1860, made a most delightful assembly at a Union League breakfast Saturday morning. The mutations of politics have often divided the brave young men who made Curtin their leader in 1860, but their devotion to their chief has never been abated.

Many, very many, of those conspicuous in that struggle that won the decisive battle for freedom in the nation have crossed the dark river, but it is notable that around the venerable War Governor on Saturday morning were the men who admittedly controlled the result.

These men then braved everything for their faith, and they builded wiser than they knew. It was Pennsylvania, with her eloquent and inspiring candidate and the tireless and wisely directed efforts of his followers, that decided the election of Lincoln; that election dedicated a great Republic to universal freedom through the flame of battle; and it is beautiful to note the unflagging affection that all who survive the thrilling records of a full generation, cherish for the heroic chieftain who brought them victory in 1860.—Philadelphia *Times*.

Trimming Trees.

A man of experience in taking care of trees, says: "I notice a few are beginning to trim or prune their trees now. This is all wrong, while the sap is going up into the branches. Every limb cut off will for the next ten days or two weeks bleed or sap ooze from it and run down the tree. Also this sap sours and moulds, as it were, on the trunk of the tree, and that with hot sun pouring down upon it scalds the tree, and after awhile large cracks will often come in the bark, and insects will find a house there, sooner or later your tree is ruined. I know men who in want of work will come to you and tell you now is the time to trim trees. They want the $1.50 for the day's work. If you tell them to come to you when the leaves are just putting out you will then run no risk, and a limb sawed off at that time at once commences to heal over, no sap comes from it and the tree will start out new shoots very soon. If you can do it while the leaf is in its infancy, it will do no harm to trim after the leaf is half grown."

THE BAKER LAW.

Judge Latimer Decides That a Ballot Not Properly Marked Should be Rejected.

Judge Latimer, of York county, has given an important opinion affecting the Baker Ballot act in the case contesting the election of Mayor Laucks, Republican. The officers in the recent election rejected thirty-three votes because the voters placed their marks at the proper place opposite the party designation and crossed over to the opposite column and placed marks opposite the names of candidates other than mayor. The court decided that a group so marked was a vote for every man in it, except the one against whom a cross had been made in the opposite column. He also held that ballots not marked on the proper place should be rejected. By this voting Mayor Loucks' majority was increased twenty-two.

AS A result of the Bardsley defalcations in Philadelphia an issue arose as to whether the city was liable for the taxes due the State that Bardsley had collected and made way with or the loss should fall upon the commonwealth. Judge McPherson decided two suits at Harrisburg in relation to this matter brought by the State against the city of Philadelphia. Judgment was entered in favor of the State in both cases, the aggregate being $387,893. This is a decided victory for the law officers of the commonwealth.

THE HAULING down of the American flag in Hawaii about which some of our Republican contemporaries have worked themselves into unnecessary indignation, was only a proper act performed in a patriotic and proper way. Taking care of the honor of the American name at home is quite as important as taking care of the American flag abroad.

THE WORLD'S FAIR at Chicago will be the greatest ever held, in proportions, for number of exhibits, and will include inventions and wonderful discoveries that were unborn when the last World's Fair was held.

GOV. PATTISON vetoed the bill for an extra number of Smull's handbook, he deems it extravagant.

——The stock of boots, shoes, and rubber goods sold at Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte, is complete in every respect and sold at prices so low that all can purchase.

BLOUNT CONFIRMS THE NEWS.

United States Commissioner Blount's dispatches from Honolulu were received by Secretary Gresham. Mr. Blount confirms the reports from San Francisco that he had ordered down the American flag and that the marines had been relieved from duty on shore and returned to the warship Boston.

While explaining in full his reasons for his action, he says that he found everything quiet there, and that the majority of the people seemed to think that there was no necessity for a United States protectorate.

Secretary Gresham said that he expected to receive full details from Mr. Blount next week, a steamer from Honolulu arriving in San Francisco on Wednesday.

To The Public.

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, CHICAGO, March 30, 1893.—To the Public: Because of many misrepresentations and misstatements relative to Exposition management and affairs being in circulation through the press and otherwise, both in this country and abroad, and in reply to many letters of inquiry or complaint touching the same matters, it seems advisable that some official statement regarding them should be made to the public. Therefore I respectfully ask that the widest publicity be given to the following facts:

1. The Exposition will be opened in readiness for visitors May 1.

2. An abundance of drinking water, the best supplied to any great city in the world, will be provided free to all. The report that a charge would be made for drinking water probably arose from the fact that hygeia water can also be had by those who may desire it at one cent a glass.

3. Ample provisions for seating will be made without charge.

4. About 1,500 toilet rooms and closets will be located at convenient points in the buildings and about the grounds, and they will be absolutely free to the public. This is as large a number in proportion to the estimated attendance as has ever been provided in any exposition. In addition to these there will also be nearly an equal number of lavatories and toilet rooms of a costly and handsome character as exhibits, for the use of which a charge of five cents will be made.

5. The admission fee of 50 cents will entitle the visitor to see and enter all the Exposition buildings, inspect the exhibits, and, in short, to see everything within the Exposition grounds, except the Esquimau Village and the reproduction of the Colorado cliff dwellings. For these as well as for the special attractions on Midway Plaisance a small fee will be charged.

5. Imposition or extortion of any description will not be tolerated.

7. Free medical and emergency hospital service is provided on the grounds by the Exposition management.

8. The Bureau of Public Comfort will provide commodious free waiting-rooms, including spacious ladies' parlor and toilet rooms in various parts of the grounds.

H. N. HIGINBOTHAM, President.

For a number of years I have been subject to violent attacks of inflammatory rheumatism which generally lasted about two months. On the first of this month I was attacked in the knee and suffered severely for two days, when I procured a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and it relieved me almost instantly. I therefore most cheerfully recommend it to those who are similarly afflicted everywhere.—R. D. WHITLEY, Martindale, N. C., Feb. 1888. Mr. Whitley is a very prominent man in this place and his disease was very widely known as he suffered such severe pain. W. M. HOUSTON & Co., Merchants, Martindale, N. C. 50 cent bottles for sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

THE LEGISLATURE, thus far, ha passed less than half a dozen bills. At this rate every bill passed would cost about one hundred thousand dollars. We would take the contract, and pass all the bills actually needed, and good ones at that, for $500 each, and make money by it, and save the glorious old Keystone a couple hundred thousand besides.

THE DUKE of Veragua, whose chief claim to distinction is that he is a lineal descendant of the great Christopher Columbus, whose adventurous spirit brought the western continent under the ken of civilized men, is among us.

——Go to Lewins, Bellefonte, for your clothing. Their styles are perfect in every respect. Suits neat in pattern, stylishly cut and elegantly made. Nothing quite so good anywhere.

——C. P. Long, Spring Mills, pays highest price for smoked meat.

FOR THE LADIES.

LINEN SKIRT LINING.

Unless one can afford a good quality of lining silk the best skirt lining is of linen. It is substantial enough to cause the dress to hang properly. It wears well and slips on and off easily. Linen dress foundations in all shades may be had, and the silk dust ruffle may be added to give the desirable rustle.—[New York World.

SILK HOMESPUN.

A new material, and one that has every indication of lasting popularity, is called silk homespun. It is made of pure silk, carded and spun into threads. It makes a rather rough-surfaced fabric of great strength and durability, is indigo-dyed and is warranted to stand sun, storm, salt water and the hardships for which navy serge has been recommended. It is comparatively inexpensive—sixty cents per yard for twenty-seven inches—and a very general demand for it is predicted.

A QUEEN'S ROBES.

The robes of Queen Victoria are never sold or given away, despite the energetic attempts which have been made from time to time to induce the attendants to part with some of these thousands of gowns, which the wearer has probably forgotten that she ever possessed. When the long reign is ended it is a question what will become of the coronation robes, bridal gowns, resplendent garments of stately fete and royal ceremonial, worn in the old days before the magnificence of queenliness was forgotten in the sorrow of widowhood.—[Golden Days.

THE MOTHER OF WASHINGTON.

A correspondent writing from Fredericksburg, Va., about Washington's mother, says: "None of the means committed to her were allowed to go to waste. There still lives in Fredericksburg a tradition that when she went down the street upon household errands she always, that she might waste no time, carried her apron full of cotton, and picked it as she walked. Moreover, no one is likely to forget that when Lafayette came to pay her his respects he found her hard at work raking up with her own hands the dry weeds and leaves that had accumulated in her garden."—[Atlanta Constitution.

HANDSOME GARNITURES.

Many showy little jackets are shown of jet, of silk passementerie, and of finest fancy mohair braids, wrought in artistic patterns. In silk passementerie jackets there is a variety of colors, as tan, navy blue, brown, and stone-color; but black is the best choice, as it can be worn with different gowns. The highest novelty for the corsage is the Josephine collar; it has a wide band crossing the bust, and also the back between the shoulders, defining a low square neck, and passes over the shoulders in wide flaring epaulets. It is a very elegant garniture, and especially adapted, as its name implies, to the Empire gown, though it will form a sumptuous garniture for any corsage. These are shown in brilliantly cut jet, in the fascinating iridescent beads showing the colors of all precious stones, in steel, and in silk passementerie.—[Demorest.

WOMEN'S WAGES.

In pursuit of a livelihood, the hope or ultimate intention to marry is a drawback to woman's success, says a writer in the Forum. She enters any vocation half-heartedly, not as a life career, but as a temporary stop-gap. Abandoning her trade for marriage, years afterwards, perhaps, she returns to it an invalid and with dependents, her hand robbed of its cunning, and she must take her place at the bottom of the ladder. Economically indeed she is yet an industrial makeshift, rarely displacing man except at half his pay. Again, being unorganized, women cannot fight. Such trades unions as dare form are, for want of leadership, scotched by hard-hitting manufacturers at one blow, few associations surviving one formal complaint or strike. Shoe and tobacco unions have obtained substantial results in shortening hours and raising pay.

AN INEXPENSIVE TABLE DECORATION.

An ingenious little friend of mine who cannot afford cut flowers every day made a very pretty and inexpensive fernery for her dinner table, writes Emma E. Brown. First she procured a pressed glass dish of suitable size and shape, and this she lined with tin foil—not only to hide the soil, but also to preserve the brilliancy of the glass. Then she bought at the florist's a gracefully shaped fern for table decoration, the one known as "Adiantum Farleyeuse." Before transplanting it she put into the bottom of the glass dish a few bits of broken crockery to help the drainage. Occasionally she adds a little charcoal to keep the soil in good condition, and when not needing the plant for table decoration, she puts it on the window shelf, where it can have more light. By this means she keeps her dainty fernery fresh and thriving all winter, and she says that "green" is sure to harmonize with everything on the table, which is not always the case with a flower.—[St. Louis Republic.

CARE OF THE HANDS.

Keeping the corners of the finger nails well trimmed and oval has much to do with the shape of finger tips. If the nail spreads at the top the flesh must spread also. Keep the nail cut narrow as possible, and wind a linen tape round the fingers from the tip to the second joint at night or any time convenient. Secure the ends of the tapes to a band about the wrist, and wear the compress as long as comfortable. Also sleep in gloves and keep the hands soft and flexible by the use of some good emollient.—[Chicago News Record.

FASHIONS FOR THE LITTLE ONES.

The dainty and quaint fashions which prevail for children must be a source of satisfaction to every mother. Simplicity of detail and absence of trimming are marked features, and picturesque and artistic effects are achieved with a minimum expenditure of time and money. The majority of skirts are plain on the edge, finished with deep hems, and all are fuller than they have been. For children under five they are two inches shorter than those recently worn.

Jacket and blouse effects are very popular, and these are simulated on even the two-year-old dresses. Guimpe dresses will still remain in favor for children under ten; and little Empire gowns, with rounded yokes of puffs or tucks and embroidery, to which the full skirts are fastened, will be very popular. Some of these have wide sashes of the dress material, fastened in the under-arm seams, which tie behind.—[Demorest.

FASHION NOTES.

Purple and violet gauze veils are the very newest style.

A jewel fastened on the forehead by a gold wire is worn by London society women.

Silver candles with pale green shades and gold candles with white silk shades are some of the new waxlight effects.

Girls who dress thoughtfully as well as elaborately are apt nowadays to put rakish or flamboyant hats under taboo for church.

Corslets are as fashionable as ever, and they are made of all kinds of materials—wool, silk, velvet, brocade, embroidery and lace.

A charming gown, recently imported, was a rather large patterned broche, a dull shade of vieil-or or dark maize, such as one sees in old pictures.

A novelty in fire screens is painted on ground glass, which has a milky effect, with a design of ferns, dog wood blossoms and sunflowers, framed in bamboo.

A quaint little Henri II. cape is of black velvet, very prettily trimmed with alternate folds of black satin, and an elaborate embroidery of jet passementerie.

A rich garniture for a low bodice is formed of four bands of jewel trimming, extending around the waist, Empire style, and clasped at the front with a jewel clasp.

Collarettes to be worn with wraps or over a dress waist are being made of changeable velvet. Some of these extend quite to the waist line, while others are only as deep as a yoke.

A graceful shoulder cape is of tan cloth, smartly trimmed with multi-colored passementerie, and arranged in front with a pleated fichu and bows of corduroy velvet in a darker shade of tan.

Parasol covers are being made as part of a costume. Thus, with but one frame, one can have as many parasols as gowns. Out of this scheme has grown the fad of giving "umbrella sets" as presents.

The newest forks and spoons are of gold with Dresden china handles. They are so pretty that the admiring housewife finds an excuse for placing odd ones upon her table in addition to putting one at every plate.

Black is fashionable when made up with Scotch plaid, brocade or any of the modish novelty goods. Many of the new silks are "just the thing" for puffs, cascaded bretelles and tiny ruffles on black gowns.

A pretty present for a busy woman is a white slate framed in gold with a pencil suspended to it. This hangs beside her dressing case and upon it each morning she writes what she expects to do during the day.

A high-backed, gilded throne chair, upholstered in scarlet brocade and banded with royal embroidery, is the "roc's egg" of the moment. The high-class bric-a-brac dealers cannot import them fast enough, orders being far in advance of the supply.

A favorite trimming for toilets of black armure, faille and Victoria silk is finely watered moire Francais. These trimmings consist of a single extra wide band or several narrow bands around the bottom of the skirt, with the addition of full sleeves, cuffs, plastron and empire girdle.

Quite the latest mode from Paris is a loosely fitting coat of black and violet shot silk, hanging quite straight from the bust a l'Empire, and trimmed across with straps and rosettes of black satin ribbon. The sleeves are exceptionally large, and are made of velvet in a lovely shade of purple shot with gold.

A novel coat of pale tan cloth is made in a double-breasted shape, and fastened with large buttons of mother of pearl. The very full sleeves are of Lincoln green cloth, so closely piped that they have the appearance of being very finely tucked. The pleated shoulder cape, which is of Lincoln green cloth, is a distinguishing feature of this strikingly novel coat.

Many of the new pocket-books are made large enough to hold a handkerchief, as well as a few cards and money, as few dresses are made with pockets. The most favored are the morocco books of all tints, from cream and pearl white, gray and tan to match the gown, Russian blue, dark blue and very brilliant red. Card cases come to match the portmonnaie, yet it is a convenience to have both in one.

Traveling at Night in China.

In traveling at night in China everyone uses a torch or lantern. Ordinary business men use a small glass and tin affair which they swing as they walk. The well-to-do and the mandarins employ the globes already described. Two of them are usually fastened to the back of the traveller's sedan chair as a part of its furniture. At night they are carried by a servant who goes in advance. As a rule, the higher a man's social standing the larger his lanterns. If he has a title it is painted on their surface in characters so large as to surround the light. A titled lantern takes the right of way over a plain one, and as between titles, the larger precedes the lower. The only exception is that a "joss-lantern," or one belonging to a religious procession, takes precedence over all others.

BODY AND ITS HEALTH.

CAUSES OF CONSUMPTION.—A medical authority states that consumption is dependent upon three factors: First, decreased vitality, antagonizing powers, or what you will. This is well known, as well as in what manner it is induced or transmitted. Second, an active inflammatory condition. This may be pneumonia, bronchitis, laryngitis or the like. Third the presence of the bacillus tuberculosis. Without these three there can be no consumption. It is the usual thing in the examination in the deadhouse to find evidences in the lungs that the subject had at some time a commencing consumption, but the vitality had been so great that nature had encapsulated the infected part with tissue of high vitality and the condition became innocuous. The fatality from tuberculosis, then, is dependent on a decreased vitality, and we must look to a proper kind of diet and a consequent increase in the general antagonizing power of the body for the remedy.

CONTAGIOUSNESS OF PHTHISIS.—The discussion which has been going on for some time past as to the contagious character of phthisis has been emphasized on the negative side by the fact that at the famous Brompton Hospital the records of thirty-six years show not a single authenticated case originating within its walls among some two hundred and eighty physicians, residents and nurses. Equally remarkable are the statistics of the Friedrichshain Hospital in Berlin, which show that out of nine hundred and eighty-nine physicians and nurses only ten became tubercular, of whom three showed evidence of the disease before entering the hospital. Again, Dr. Brehmer states that at Gorbersdorf, where his institution is situated, during the last twenty years more than a ten thousand phthisical patients resided in the hospital, who walked the streets of the town and commingled with its inhabitants, and who therefore apparently crowded the air with tubercle bacilli, yet the mortality is 50 per cent. less among the Gorbersdorf population than it was before the establishment of the hospital. Dr. Schnyder, of Switzerland, also gives record of eight hundred and forty-four cases of phthisis among married people, in four hundred and forty-five of which the husband only was phthisical, and in three hundred and sixty-seven the wife only, while in thirty-two both husband and wife were affected, showing that in eight hundred and twelve instances there was not the least proof of contagion.

ELECTRICITY IN MEDICINE.—A very interesting and instructive lecture was delivered recently by George G. Hopkins, M. D., in Brooklyn, on the subject of "Electricity in Medicine." During the lecture the doctor exhibited and explained the various electrical machines and appliances used in medical practice. In treating the subject Dr. Hopkins spoke of the numerous uses to which electricity is to-day put, and cited three different kinds of currents which are known and used for scientific and practical purposes to-day. The doctor intimated that at the present day the real advancement in electrical knowledge was in the application and improved and superior machines for use and application, and especially was this true in the medical use of electricity. There has been a new era in medical electricity within the past twenty years owing to this fact. He cited a case which had occurred in his practice during the past twenty years of a girl of 16 years who was helpless, unable to walk or to speak words of more than one syllable, but was naturally of a bright disposition and good family, who was taken to St. John's Hospital and treated by electricity, and who finally received the use of her limbs and the physical portion of her body, but was still unable to utilize her brain powers. A 20-cell bicromate battery was used each day for six months, the current being applied through the limbs, and a cure effected. The lady is alive to-day, and, although not in vigorous health, enjoys much that would have been impossible for her without the use of the electric fluid. Electricity is used for many contrary conditions, so as to produce a contraction, or again a relaxation of the muscular tissues. The galvanic current is used as a tonic, and Dr. Hopkins assured his hearers there was none better known, especially for hysterics, goitre, swellings and tumors; also for cramps, nervous diseases and neuralgia. Many very interesting instruments were shown, among others a cataleptic instrument, in which the medicine was held in blotting paper, and by means of the electric current driven through the skin. There were various needles used for cauterizing and disintegrating purposes. The subject of resistence was touched upon and electrocution mentioned. Dr. Hopkins was most emphatic in declaring his repugnance to this form of capital punishment, preferring hanging and shooting as being, to his mind, more humane, as, although the actual execution of the application of strong alternating electric currents, of 1,500 or 1,200 volts was certain to produce instant death, the mental suffering was much more intense and awful than in any other form of death. Dr. Hutchinson differed with Dr. Hopkins as regards the methods of capital punishment, and believed electrocution to be absolutely the most humane, neat and scientific manner of inflicting the death penalty. Many interesting stories and scientific facts of research and observation were related, and questions were solicited on any point not perfectly understood. Among the instruments exhibited was one for throwing light into the stomach by means of a small electric light within a silver tube, through which any surgical instument might be inserted, and the difficulty removed, was most interesting; also a powerful incandescent light which threw light through the hands and limbs, and was said to be powerful enough to throw light through the neck, sufficient to light up the interior portion of the larynx and throat, making examinations of those organs comparatively easy.

Hotel "Dead Losses."

"The small 'dead losses' in a hotel foot up very heavily at the end of the year," said the clerk to the Star representative, "and among the principal items are envelopes and paper. There are two hotels in Washington that use over 200,000 sheets of paper and 125,000 envelopes a year, and the paper is of the best quality. Much of it is used by outsiders. We don't mind giving paper to a gentleman—in fact, it is kept in abundance in our writing room—but we draw the line at the beat and hotel loafer. So when he asks for stationery we hand him a single sheet and an envelope, look him squarely in the eye and ask in our most polite and icy tones, 'Anything else, sir?' This fetches some of 'em even when their gall is as thick as molasses.

"Then the soap bill is enormous, a new cake to every guest. The annual cost of so trifling an article as toothpicks would surprise you, while the items for matches, pens and penholders count at the end of the year. These are articles handed over the counter alone and there is no equivalent unless the advertising resulting from the circulation of the stationrey may be considered of value. The small losses in other departments are as great and are too many to enumerate.—[Washington Star.

THE HOUSEKEEPER'S ALPHABET.

A Handy Little Guide for Thrifty Housewives.

Apples. Keep in a dry place as cool as possible without freezing.

Brooms. Hang in the cellar-way to keep soft and pliant.

Cranberries. Keep under water in the cellar; change water monthly.

Dish of hot water set in oven prevents cakes, etc., from scorching.

Economize time, health and means, and you will never beg.

Flour. Keep cool, dry and securely covered.

Glass. Clean with a quart of water mixed with a tablespoonful of ammonia.

Herbs. Gather when beginning to blossom, and keep in paper sacks.

Ink stains. Wet with spirits of turpentine; after three hours rub well.

Jars. To prevent get husband to subscribe for the home paper.

Keep an account of all supplies, with cost and date when purchased.

Love lightens labor.

Money. Count carefully when you receive change.

Nutmegs. Prick with a pin, and if good oil will run out.

Orange and lemon peel. Dry, pound and keep in bottles.

Parsnips. Keep in the ground until spring.

Quicksilver and white of an egg destroys bedbugs.

Rice. Select large, with a fresh, clear look; old rice may have insects.

Sugar. For general use, granulated is the best.

Tea. Equal parts of Japan and green are as good as English breakfast.

Use a cement of ashes, salt and water for cracks in stoves.

Variety is the culinary spice.

Watch your back yard; keep it clear from dirt and bones.

Xantippe was a scold. Don't imitate her.

Zinc-lined sinks are better than wooden ones.—[Philadelphia Times.

Some By-Gone Superstitions.

The ancient custom of whirling the teacup and telling fortunes by the dregs, seeing a kiss here, and a ring there, clear sky, or tears, is now known as a part of the old divination which even the more enlightened of the heathen ridiculed; the notion of the disaster with thirteen at table has been exploded long ago; the idea that Friday is a day of ill luck, that any of God's days can be days of ill luck, ranks one adhering to it as among the low and igorant. That one must not trim one's nails on Sunday, lest one do something one is ashamed of before the next Sunday; that the scissors dropping into the floor, instead of upon it, announce a coming guest; the rocking of an empty chair gives spiritual warnings; that the baying of a dog at night, the breaking of a looking-glass, the putting on of another's crape, all prophesy death—the belief in these and kindred superstitions, and the expression or exercise of such belief, gives one a low caste, and is no longer to be indulged in with safety by those ambitious of social correctness and elegance. Enlightenment has gone too far in these days for those desiring its extension to subject themselves to the idleness of a belief if any possible power over us inherent in any combination of inanimate substances. We have come out into the light, and left the bats and owls and creeping things of night behind us. We cannot be hampered by those who persist in looking back and lingering over such dust and ashes; we drop their hands and go on. It has become, by the edict not only of Christian faith but ever of gay society, an evidence of vulgar breeding, both inadmissible and impossible, to give any more heed than we should to objects of curiosity to these notions and fancies which are in amount the creed of the ignorant beldams of dark ages. These useless and depraving things must all go together into the caldron where the sisters of the blasted heath performed their incantations, belonging to the legends of dark history and unhappy ages, and be allowed to bear no relation whatever to the sweetness and light of our own fortunate days, and those more fortunate, perhaps, to come.—[Harper's Bazar.

A Bank in Her Throat.

Grassini, the great Italian singer, was very much interested in the young girls among her relatives, and always ready to encourage any talent she could find in them. One day a novice was brought to her with the unpromising words, "She is a spoiled contralto, and will never do anything on the stage." But the singer listened while the young girl began her frightened trills, when suddenly Grassini caught her in her arms with delight. "Why, you are not a contralto," she said, "but the finest soprano in the world. Your voice is far stronger than mine. Study well. You want none of my help; there is a rich bank in your throat." The little singer was none other than Giulia Grisi.—[Detroit Free Press.

In 1616 tobacco was first cultivated in Virginia.

THE JOKERS' BUDGET.

JESTS AND YARNS BY FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

Defined—Cause for Grief—Not So Very Old—A Weak Spot—Very Likely, Etc., Etc.

DEFINED.

"Papa, what is a reception?"

"A reception, my son, is a social function where you have a chance to speak to every one but your hostess."

CAUSE FOR GRIEF.

"My good man," inquired the tender-hearted old lady, "are you in any trouble? Why do you stand there wringing your hands?"

"'Cause," replied the tramp, "I jest washed 'em."

NOT SO VERY OLD.

Mrs. B.—How do you feel to-day Captain? Quite well, I hope.

Captain—Oh, yes. I am troubled somewhat with asthma, and now and then I really fear I am growing old.

Mrs. B.—How old are you?

Captain.—Only eighty-two.—[Fliegende Blaetter.

NOT TOO HIGH.

Von Blumer—How much is this apartment on the ground floor?

Agent—Fifty-five dollars a month.

Von Blumer—And the one above it?

Agent—Fifty dollars a month.

Von Blumer—How many stories has this building?

Agent—Eleven.

Von Blumer—Then I'll engage the roof for next summer.—[Judge.

VERY LIKELY.

"The inventor of the alphabet must have been a modest man," said Hawkins.

"Why so?" asked Mawson.

"Because he began it with A," said Hawkins. "Most men would have begun it with I."—[Harper's Bazar.

FINDING OUT

Dawson (to stranger at Mrs. De Noo's reception)—Who is this Mrs. De Noo, anyhow?

Stranger—She is Mr. De Noo's wife.

Dawson—And who on earth is De Noo?

Stranger—I.—[Truth.

MEANT SOMETHING ELSE.

Jeune Premier (at the amateur theatricals)—I say, old man, have you got the stage fright?

Heavy Villain—No; I think she's in her dressing-room.—[Truth.

EXPERIENCES.

Van Daub—Were you ever done in oil, Mr. Broker?

Mr. Broker—No; but I had three ribs broken in a wheat panic.—[Truth.

NOTHING NEW UNDER THE SUN.

Dennis—I see dey playd base bawl in de time of ancient Rome.

Mike—How so?

Dennis—I wuz down at a book stan' yisterday, an I see a book called de "Rise and Fall ov de Roamin' Umpire."—[Kate Field's Washington.

HE HAD TO.

"Do you love your teacher?"

"I suppose I have to."

"Why so, Tommy?"

"Because the Bible says we must love our enemies."—[Texas Siftings.

A WORD OF TWO MEANINGS.

"Achou," in monkey language, means warmth and comfort, according to Prof. Garner. "Achou," when uttered by poor humanity, generally means cold, discomfort, and a sneeze.—[Boston Globe.

GREAT HUNTING.

"Is Cholly fond of hunting?"

"No, people are fond of hunting Cholly; he has been up in supplementary proceedings a dozen times!"—[Rider and Driver.

APPRECIATION.

Bulldog—That fellow was quite a dandy.

Mastiff—Indeed?

Bulldog (licking his chops)—Yes; he wore a very tasty suit of clothes.—[Truth.

A BETTER REASON.

Hobbs—Do you believe Gallup burned his house to get the insurance money?

Dobbs—No; I visited him at the jail, and he confessed to me that he did it to get rid of the box of cigars his wife bought him for his birthday.—[Life.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

He (of Boston)—Professor Skihigh is going to lecture on sun spots.

She (of Chicago)—Well, if I thought he could tell of a real sure cure for them I would go to hear him—I freckle so easily.—[Life.

A CANDID CRITIC.

Author—Well, what do you think of my new drama?

Friendly Critic—Splendid! The villain in particular is admirably portrayed. The very words he utters are stolen.—[Life.

SHOULD MEND HIS WAYS.

James (piously)—What is the gate to heaven?

James' Father—Well, it's not the gait you've been going at recently.—[Texas Siftings.

HE DIDN'T COMPLAIN.

Young Wife—This talk about men being so impatient when a woman is getting ready to go anywhere is all nonsense.

Friend—Doesn't your husband complain at all?

Young Wife—No, indeed. Why, last evening I couldn't find my gloves, and had a long hunt for half a dozen other things; and yet, when I was finally dressed, and went down stairs to my husband, there he was by the fire, reading and smoking as calmly as if I wasn't half an hour late.

Friend—Well, I declare! Where were you going?

Young Wife—To prayer meeting.—[New York Weekly.

A WEAK SPOT.

Mrs. Gazzam (reading)—Miss Parker, of New Mexico, runs a telegraph office, two express companies, a railroad office, a ranch, and keeps house. Now, Mr. Gazzam, what do you think of that?

Mr. Gazzam—I'll bet a dollar she has to ask some one else if her hat is on straight.—[New York Sun.

DAYS OF RECKONING.

Wife—When we go anywhere now we have to walk. Before marriage you always called a carriage.

Husband—That's why we have to walk now.—[New York Weekly.

A LOGICAL SMALL BOY.

"You aren't behaving very well Tommy," said grandpa. "Do you know what I would do if I were a little boy like you?"

"Yeth, grandpa," said Tommy, "you'd do the thame ath I do, cauthe if you didn't you wouldn't be a little boy like me."—[Harper's Bazar.

CORRECT DIAGNOSIS.

Shrewd Doctor—I see what's the matter. It's mental strain—too much worry.

Business Man—What do you advise?

"Change of scene."

"Where to?"

"Oh, almost any country where there is no extradition treaty."—[New York Weekly.

CHANGED HER MIND.

The Shopping Woman—How much is this silk a yard?

Clerk—Six fifty, madam.

The Shopping Woman—Then let me have a package of hair pins.—[Chicago News.

TWO BETTER THAN ONE.

Teacher—We must have been taught to forgive those who despitefully use us, but when Johnny Muggs hit you, what did you do?

Boy—I—I hit him back; but that was only so he'd have something to forgive, too.—[Good News.

KEEPING THEM DOWN.

Rich Youth—I should not object to the work of earning my own living if I had to, but what I should hate would be the officiousness and petty tyranny of superiors. I should hate to have to bow to the whims of some wealthy man not a bit better than myself.

Poor Youth—That's easily avoided. Be a typewriter, like I am. Employees never put on airs over me. I know how to take the starch out of 'em.

"Eh? What do you do?"

"Ask 'em how to spell a hard word now and then."—[Good News.

AN INSINUATION.

"You say your daughter plays by ear?" said the minister.

"Yes," replied the mother proudly.

"Excuse me—but—er—is your daughter at all hard of hearing?"—[Washington Star.

GREAT EXPECTATIONS.

Dora—Is that new waist you are having made a creation of your own?

Cora—Yes. I am going to call it the new navy design.

Dora—What for?

Cora—Because I expect to be so well armed.—[Cloak Review.

SIMPLICITY.

"I don't like your milk," said the mistress of the house.

"What's wrong with it, Mum?"

"It's dreadfully thin and there's no cream on it."

"Arfter you've lived in the city a while, Mum," said the milkman encouragingly, "you'll git over them rooral idees o' yourn."—[Chicago Tribune.

THE PRIMITIVE WHISTLE.

"Papa," said Walter, "I wish you'd buy me a whistle like Georgie's."

"What kind is that, Walter?"

"It's one with nothing to it but whistle. He makes an O of his mouth and blows the whistle through it."—[Harper's Bazar.

A Man's Weight After Dinner.

Why does not a man weigh a pound more immediately after eating a pound of food? A little reflection will readily explain this apparent mystery. During the process of mastication, deglutition, etc., certain muscles are brought into active play, and the exercise of any muscles necessitates a temporary waste of its tissues, and a certain amount of carbon is eliminated and passed off duing the course of the meal. This loss, however, is trifling as compared with that of respiration and perspiration, both of which are increased during the various operations of making a meal.

The length of time one may take to consume a pound of food makes but little difference to these losses, for if eaten leisurely there is but slight increase of respiration or perspiration, whereas if it is hurried through both are abnormally accelerated. Hence by the time the pound is eaten the consumer has lost appreciably in moisture and carbonic acid.—[London Million.

Smokeless Powder.

Another wonder of future wars will be smokeless gunpowder. The ordnance bureau of the navy has been devoting much attention lately to the manufacture of a preparation of this kind for Uncle Sam's use. Many such powders have been produced by European governments. The basis of them all is gun cotton dissolved in nitric acid, the latter element being afterward eliminated. Not the lest remarkable thing about them is the queer shapes in which they are turned out. I have on my desk at this moment a couple of small sheets of thin yellowish-brown paper. There is nothing about it to distinguish it from any other cheap paper apparently. I tear off a piece of it and touch one end with a lighted match, when lo! it flares up brilliantly and is gone, leaving not a trace of ash or smoke. It is gunpowder—the French smokeless "poudre B."—[Washington Star.

London papers advertise "houses especially adapted to Americans."

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Brooklyn Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "The Dark Side of City Life."

TEXT: "*And the darkness He called night.*"—Genesis i., 5.

Two grand divisions of time. The one of sunlight, the other of shadow; the one for work, the other for rest; the one a type of everything glad and beautiful, the other used in all languages as a type of sadness and affliction and sin. These two divisions of time may have nomenclature of human invention, but the darkness held up its dusky brow to the Lord, and He baptized it, the dew dripping from His fingers as He gave it name, "And the darkness He called night."

My subject is midnight in town. The thunder of the city has rolled out of the air. The slightest sounds cut the night with such distinctness as to attract your attention. The tinkling of the bell of the street car in the distance and the baying of the dog. The stamp of a horse in the next street. The slamming of a saloon door. The hiccough of the drunkard. The shrieks of the steam whistles five miles away. Oh, how suggestive, my friends—midnight in town!

There are honest men passing up and down the street. Here is a city missionary who has been carrying a scuttle of coal to that poor family in that dark place. Here is an undertaker going up the steps of a building from which there comes a bitter cry which indicates that the destroying angel has smitten the first born. Here is a minister of religion who has been giving the sacrament to a dying Christian. Here is a physician passing along in great haste, the messenger a few steps ahead hurrying on to the household. Nearly all the lights have gone out in the dwelling. That light in the window is the light of the watcher, for the medicines must be administered, and the fever must be watched, and the restless tossing off of the coverlid must be resisted, and the ice must be kept on the hot temples, and the perpetual prayer must go up from hearts soon to be broken. Oh, the midnight in town! What a stupendous thought—a whole city at rest!

Weary arm preparing for to-morrow's toil. Hot brain being cooled off. Rigid muscles relaxed. Excited nerves soothed. The white hair of the octogenarian in thin drifts across the pillow, fresh fall of flakes on snow already fallen. Childhood with its dimpled hands thrown out on the pillow, and with every breath taking in a new store of fun and frolic. God's slumberless eye will look. Let one great wave of refreshing slumber roll over the heart of the great town, submerging care and anxiety and worriment and pain.

Let the city sleep; but, my friends, be not deceived. There will be thousands to-night who will not sleep at all. Go up that dark alley and be cautious where you tread lest you fall over the prostrate form of a drunkard lying on his own doorstep. Look about you lest you feel the garroter's hug. Look through the broken window pane and see what you can see. You say, "Nothing." Then listen. What is it? "God help us!" No footlights, but tragedy ghastlier and mightier than Ristori or Edwin Booth ever enacted. No light, no fire, no bread, no hope. Shivering in the cold, they have had no food for 24 hours. You say, "Why don't they beg?' They do, but they get nothing. You say, "Why don't they deliver themselves over to the almshouse?' Ah, you would not ask that if you ever heard the bitter cry of a man or a child when told he must go to the almshouse.

"Oh," you say, "they are the vicious poor, and therefore they do not demand our sympathy." Are they vicious? So much more need they your pity. The Christian poor, God helps them. Through their night there twinkles the round, merry star of hope, and through the broken window pane they see the crystals of heaven, but the vicious poor, they are more to be pitied. Their last light has gone out. You excuse yourself from helping them by saying they are so bad they brought this trouble on themselves. I reply, where I give 10 prayers for the innocent who are suffering I will give 20 prayers for the guilty who are suffering.

The fisherman, when he sees a vessel dashing into the breakers, comes out from his hut and wraps the warmest flannels around those who are most chilled and most bruised and most battered in the wreck. And I want you to know that these vicious poor have had two shipwrecks—shipwreck of the body, shipwreck of the soul—shipwreck for time, shipwreck for eternity. Pity, by all means, the innocent who are suffering, but pity more the guilty.

Pass on through the alley. Open the door. "Oh," you say, "it is locked." No, it is not locked; it has never been locked. No burglar would be tempted to go in there to steal anything. The door is never locked. Only a broken chair stands against the door. Shove it back. Go in. Strike a match. Now look. Beastliness and rags. See those glaring eyeballs. Be careful now what you say. Do not utter any insult, do not utter any suspicion, if you value your life.

What is that red mark on the wall? It is the mark of a murderer's hand! Look at those two eyes rising up out of the darkness and out from the straw in the corner coming toward you, and as they come near you your light goes out. Strike another match. Ah! this is a babe, not like the beautiful children of your household, or the beautiful children smiling around these altars on baptismal day. This little one never smiled; it never will smile. A flower flung on an awfully barren beach. O Heavenly Shepherd fold that little one in Thine arms! Wrap around you your shawl or coat tighter, for the cold night wind sweeps through.

Strike another match. Ah! is it possible that that young woman's scarred and bruised face was ever looked into by maternal tenderness? Utter no scorn. Utter no harsh word. No ray of hope has dawned on that brow for many a year. No ray of hope ever will dawn on that brow. But the light has gone out. Do not strike another light. It would be mockery to kindle another light in such a place as that. Pass out and pass down the street. Our cities of Brooklyn and New York and all our great cities are full of such homes, and the worst time the midnight. Do you know it is in the midnight that criminals do their worst work?

At half past 8 o'clock you will find them in the drinking saloon, but toward 12 o'clock they go to their garrets, they get out their tools, then they start on the street. Watching on either side for the police, they go to their work of darkness. This is a burglar, and the false key will soon touch the store lock. This is an incendiary, and before morning there will be a light on the sky and cry of "Fire! Fire!" This is an assassin, and to-morrow morning there will be a dead body in one of the vacant lots. During the daytime these villains in our cities lounge about, some asleep and some awake, but when the third watch of the night arrives, their eye keen, their brain cool, their arm strong, their foot fleet to fly or pursue, they are ready.

Many of these poor creatures were brought up in that way They were born in a thieves' garret. Their childish toy was a burglar's dark lantern. The first thing they remember was their mother bandaging the brow of their father, struck by the police club. They began by robbing boys' pockets, and now they have come to dig the underground passage to the cellar of the bank and are preparing to blast the gold vault.

Just so long as there are neglected children of the street, just so long we will have these desperadoes. Some one, wishing to make a good Christian point and to quote a passage of Scripture, expecting to get a Scriptural passage in answer, said to one of these poor lads, cast out and wretched, "When your father and mother forsake you, who then will take you up?" and the boy said, "The perlice, the perlice."

In the midnight gambling does its worst work. What though the hours be slipping away and though the wife be waiting in the cheerless home? Stir up the fire. Bring on more drinks. Put up more stakes. That commercial house that only a little while ago put out a sign of copartnership will this season be wrecked on a gambler's table. There will be many a money till that will spring a leak. A Member of Congress gambled with a Member-elect and won $120,000. The old way of getting a living is so slow. The old way of getting a fortune is so stupid. Come, let us toss up and see who shall have it. And so the work goes on, from the wheezing wretches pitching pennies in a rum grocery up to the millionaire gambler in the stock market.

In the midnight hour pass down the streets of our American cities, and you hear the click of the dice and the sharp, keen tap of the poolroom ticker. At these places merchant princes dismount, and legislators tired of making laws, take a respite in breaking them. All classes of people are robbed by this crime, the importer of foreign silks and the dealer in Chatham street pocket handkerchiefs. The clerks of the store take a hand after the shutters are put up, and the officers of the court while away their time while the jury is out.

In Baden-Baden, when that city was the greatest of all gambling places on earth, it was no unusual thing the next morning in the woods around that city to find the suspended bodies of suicides. Whatever be the splendor of the surroundings, there is no excuse for this crime. The thunders of eternal destruction roll in the deep rumble of that gambling tenpin alley, and as men come out to join the long procession of sin all the drums of woe beat the dead march of a thousand souls. In one year in the city of New York there were $7,000,000 sacrificed at the gaming table.

Perhaps some of your friends have been smitten of this sin. Perhaps some of you have been smitten by it. Perhaps there may be a stranger in the house this morning come from some of the hotels. Look out for those agents of iniquity who tarry around about the hotels and ask you, "Would you like to see the city?' Yes, "Have you ever seen that splendid building uptown?' No. Then the villain will undertake to show you what he calls the "lions" and the "elephants" and after a young man, through morbid curiosity or through badness of soul, has seen the "lions" and the "elephants" he will be on enchanted ground. Look out for these men who move around the hotels with sleek hats—always sleek hats—and patronizing air and unaccountable interest about your welfare and entertainment. You are a fool if you cannot see through it. They want your money.

In Chestnut street, Philadelphia, while I was living in that city, an incident occurred which was familiar to us there. In Chestnut street, a young man went into a gambling saloon, lost all his property, then blew his brains out, and before the blood was washed from the floor by the maid the comrades were shuffling cards again. You see there is more mercy in the highwayman for the belated traveler on whose body he heaps the stones; there is more mercy in the frost for the flower that it kills; there is more mercy in the hurricane that shivers the steamer on the Long Island coast than there is mercy in the heart of a gambler for his victim.

In the midnight hour also, drunkenness does its worst. The drinking will be respectable at 8 o'clock in the evening, a little flushed at 9, talkative and garrulous at 10, at 11 blasphemous, at 12 the hat falls off and the man falls to the floor asking for more drink. Strewn through the drinking saloons of the city—fathers, brothers, husbands, sons, as good as you are by nature, perhaps better.

In the high circles of society it is hushed up. A merchant prince, if he gets noisy and uncontrollable, is taken by his fellow revelers, who try to get him to bed, or take him home, where he falls flat in the entry. Do not wake up the children. They have had disgrace enough. Do not let them know it. Hush it up. But sometimes it cannot be hushed up—when the rum touches the brain and the man becomes thoroughly frenzied.

Oh, if the rum touches the brain, you cannot hush it up. You do not see the worst. In the midnight meetings a great multitude have been saved. We want a few hundred Christian men and women to come down from the highest circles of society to toil amid these wandering and destitute ones and kindle up a light in the dark alley, even the gladness of heaven.

Do not go from your well filled tables with the idea that pious talk is going to stop the gnawing of an empty stomach or to warm stockingless feet. Take bread, take raiment, take medicine as well as take prayer. There is a great deal of common sense in what the poor woman said to the city missionary when he was telling her how she ought to love God and serve Him. "Oh!" said she, "if you were as poor and cold as I am, and as hungry, you could think of nothing else."

A great deal of what is called Christian work goes for nothing for the simple reason it is not practical, as after the battle of Antietam a man got out of an ambulance with a bag of tracts, and he went distributing the tracts, and George Stuart, one of the best Christian men in this country, said to him: "What are you distributing tracts for now? There are 3000 men bleeding to death. Bind up their wounds, and then distribute the tracts."

We want more common sense in Christian work, taking the bread of this life in one hand, and the bread of the next life in the other hand. No such inapt work as that done by the Christian man who, during the war, went into a hospital with tracts, and coming to the bed of a man whose legs had been amputated, gave him a tract on the sin of dancing! I rejoice before God that never are sympathetic words uttered, never a prayer offered, never a Christian almsgiving indulged in but it is blessed.

There is a place in Switzerland, I have been told, where the utterance of one word will bring back a score of echoes, and I have to tell you this morning that a sympathetic word, a kind word, a generous word, a helpful word uttered in the dark place of the town will bring back ten thousand echoes from all the thrones of heaven.

Are there in this assemblage this morning those who know by experience the tragedies of midnight in town? I am not here to thrust you back with one hard word. Take the bandage from your bruised soul and put on it the soothing salve of Christ's gospel and of God's compassion. Many have come. I see others coming to God this morning, tired of sinful life. Cry up the news to heaven. Set all the bells ringing. Spread the banquet under the arches. Let the crowned heads come down and sit at the jubilee.

I tell you there is more delight in heaven over one man that gets reformed by the grace of God than over ninety and nine that never got off the track. I could give you the history in a minute of one of the best friends I ever had. Outside of my own family I never had a better friend. He welcomed me to my home at the west. He was of splendid personal appearance, and he had an ardor of soul and a warmth of affection that made me love him like a brother.

I saw men coming out of the saloons and gambling hells, and they surrounded my friend, and they took him at the weak point, his social nature, and I saw him going down, and I had a fair talk with him, for I never yet saw a man you could not talk with on the subject of his habits if you talked with him in the right way. I said to him, "Why don't you give up your bad habits and become a Christian?" I remember now just how he looked, leaning over his counter, as he replied: "I wish I could. Oh, sir, I should like to be a Christian, but I have gone so far astray I can't get back."

So the time went on. After awhile the day of sickness came. I was summoned to his sickbed. I hastened. It took me but a very few moments to get there. I was surprised as I went in. I saw him in his ordinary clothes, fully dressed, lying on the top of the bed. I gave him my hand, and he seized it convulsively and said: "Oh, how glad I am to see you! Sit down there." I sat down, and he said: "Mr. Talmage, just where you sit now my mother sat last night. She has been dead 20 years. Now, I don't want you to think I am out of my mind, or that I am superstitious; but, sir, she sat there last night just as certainly as you sit there now—the same cap, and apron and spectacles. It was my old mother—she sat there."

Then he turned to his wife and said: "I wish you would take these strings off the bed. Somebody is wrapping strings around me all the time. I wish you would stop that annoyance." She said, "There is nothing here." Then I saw it was delirium. He said: "Just where you sit now my mother sat, and she said, 'Roswell, I wish you would do better—I wish you would do better.' I said, 'Mother, I wish I could do better. I try to do better, but I can't. Mother, you used to help me. Why can't you help me now?' And, sir, I got out of bed, for it was reality, and I went to her and threw my arms around her neck, and I said: 'Mother, I will do better, but you must help. I can't do this alone!'" I knelt down and prayed. That night his soul went to the Lord that made it.

Arrangements were made for the obsequies. The question was raised whether they should bring him to church. Somebody said, "You can't bring such a dissolute man as that into the church." I said: "You will bring him in the church? He stood by me when he was alive, and I will stand by him when he is dead. Bring him." As I stood in the pulpit and saw them carrying the body up the aisle, I felt as if I could weep tears of blood.

On one side of the pulpit sat his little child of eight years, a sweet, beautiful little girl that I had seen him hug convulsively in his better moments. He put on her all jewels, all diamonds, and gave her all pictures and toys, and then he would go away as if hounded by an evil spirit to his cups and house of shame, a fool to the correction of the stocks. She looked up wonderingly. She knew not what it all meant. She was not old enough to understand the sorrow of an orphan child.

On the other side the pulpit sat the men who had ruined him. They were the men who had poured wormwood into the orphan's cup; they were the men who had bound him hand and foot. I knew them. How did they seem to feel? Did they weep? No. Did they say, "What a pity that such a generous man should be destroyed?" No. Did they sigh repentingly over what they had done? No; they sat there, looking as vultures look at the carcass of the lamb whose heart they have ripped out. So they sat and looked at the coffin lid, and I told them the judgment of God upon those who had destroyed their fellows. Did they reform? I was told they were in the places of iniquity that night after my friend was laid in Oakwood cemetery, and they blasphemed, and they drank. Oh, how merciless men are, especially after they have destroyed you! Do not look to men for comfort or help. Look to God.

But there is a man who will not reform. He says: "I won't reform." Well, then, how many acts are there to a tragedy? I believe five.

Act the First of the Tragedy—A young man starting off from home. Parents and sisters weeping to have him go. Wagon rising over the hill. Farewell kiss flung back. Ring the bell and let the curtain fall.

Act the Second—The marriage altar. Full organ. Bright lights. Long white veil trailing through the aisle. Prayer and congratulation and exclamation of "How well she looks!"

Act Third—A woman waiting for staggering steps. Old garments stuck into the broken window pane. Marks of hardship on the face. The biting of the nails of bloodless fingers. Neglect and cruelty and despair. Ring the bell and let the curtain drop.

Act the Fourth—Three graves in a dark place—grave of the child that died for lack of medicine, grave of the wife that died of a broken heart, grave of the man that died of dissipation. Oh, what a blasting heath of three graves! Plenty of weeds, but no flowers. Ring the bell and let the curtain drop.

Act the Fifth—A destroyed soul's eternity. No light. No music. No hope. Anguish coiling its serpents around the heart. Blackness of darkness forever. But I cannot look any longer. Woe! Woe! I close my eyes to this last act of the tragedy. Quick! Quick! Ring the bell and let the curtain drop. "Rejoice, O young man, in thy youth and let thy heart rejoice in the days of thy youth, but know now that for all these things God will bring you into judgment." "There is a way that seemeth right to a man, but the end thereof is death."

Indian Self-Murder and Self-Torture.

"Cases of suicide, especially by hanging, are rare among the Indians," said Major A. V. Leiben, of Pierre, South Dakota, to the Star representative at the Oxford. "The only instance that I know of where an Indian maiden committed suicide occurs to me. Indian girls, like other maidens, fall in love, and it is not always requitted. In this case she was jilted by a Sioux brave, and she thereupon hanged herself. Indians believe that if they die by hanging they will not enter the happy hunting grounds, which makes this case the more remarkable. Her lover married another squaw and the dramatic taking off of his first flame did not apparently cause him much remorse. Indians torture themselves to show their grief, and the mother of this maiden hacked her body and limbs with a knife in great gashes until every step she took was marked with blood.

"Speaking about self-torture inflicted by Indians reminds me of the horrible sight one witnesses when a brave wishes to demonstrate his fitness to go upon the warpath and become a full-fledged warrior. Before this honor can be obtained an Indian brave must prove his worthiness. This is how they do it: They cut two deep parallel gashes in the muscles of the chest. A thong of rawhide is inserted in the flesh and tied in a loop. This is then fastened to a bent sapling sufficiently strong and elastic to raise the Indian off his feet. Here he will hang suspended by the thong several feet above the ground, writhing and twisting in his agony, until the thong tears itself out of the bleeding flesh and he falls to the ground, sometimes insensible from pain. Frequently the struggles of the tortured man are not sufficient to tear asunder the quivering flesh, and he hangs there until he becomes insensible and is cut down. Squaws and braves are seated around him in a circle, wailing and howling and beating drums. This terrible ordeal once passed signifies that the brave has the necessary courage to be entitled to promotion as a warrior. To see one or more, and sometimes there are half a dozen, Indians hanging suspended by thongs through their flesh without manifesting their suffering by cries of pain, surrounded by the members of their tribe, is a sight that indelibly impresses itself upon one's memory."—Washington Star.

One of the smallest pieces of money at Venice is called gazette; and as the literary newspapers, which were published in single sheets as early as the Sixteenth Century, were sold for a gazette each, newspapers were called, from thence, gazette, or gazettes.

The Hiss and "Spectacles" of the Cobra.

It is a remarkable peculiarity of most poisonous reptiles that they seem to have a great reluctance of putting their deadly powers into operation. Before inflicting the fatal bite the rattlesnake always gives his note of warning, and the same may be said of the cobra di capello the most deadly of the many poisonous reptiles of India. The cobra warning is unmistakable—he dilates the crest upon his neck and gives a hiss loud enough to be heard distinctly fifty feet away. The cobra's crest is a flexible membrane or hood with two black circulars joined together so as to form a very good representation of a pair of spectacles. When the hood or crest is in position its eyes seem to blaze with an impish lustre, and the continued hissing gives the very air a noisome smell. According to the best authorities the cobra never bites while the hood is closed; and so long as that particular is not erected the creature may be approached and handled with impunity. Even though the crest be spread, if the creature continues in sileuce there is no danger. One hiss, however, is a sure sign that the reptile is angry and searching for a victim.—St. Louis Republic.

Paucity of Direct Royal Heirs.

The Emperors and Kings of Europ number seventeen, and if the heads of the families of Bourbon and Bonaparte be added to the male nineteen only nine of these illustrious personages (Great Britain, France, Russia, Prussia, Italy, Portugal, Denmark, Sweden and Greece) have heirs in the direct line, and of these direct heirs only those of Great Britain and the three last named States are married. The heirs of Portugal and Prussia are still children.

Of the other States the Sovereigns of Austria, Belgium and Roumania will apparently be succeeded by nephews, the King of Saxony and the head of the Bonapartes by brothers, the King of Spain by a sister, and the King of Bavaria by an uncle. The heir of the King of Wurtemburg is a very remote bachelor cousin, now sixty-five years old. The Grand Duchess of Saxe-Weimar, who is sixty-nine, is heiress of her niece, the Queen of the Netherlands, and the poor King of Servia seems to have no heir at all, unless his father will accept the position.—Chicago Herald.

BIG PRIZES FOR CATS.

"An Interesting Problem."

There are four corners to a room, there is a cat in each corner, a cat opposite each cat and a cat on each cat's tail. How many cats are there?

Answer this problem correctly, if you are the first you will be presented with a building lot free from incumbrance in any city you may select—value $1000. The second and third correct answers will each receive a cabinet of sterling silver—value $250. The next twenty will have their choice of a valuable gold watch or a magnificent tea and coffee set, quadruple plate by the best makers, while the first two answers from this paper will be given a silver watch. This offer is made by the Gem Soap Co., of Buffalo, N. Y., a highly respectable firm, to introduce their wonderful Gem Curative Soap. Guaranteed to remove freckles, eruptions and all blemishes of the skin. Enclose with your answer twenty-five cents for a cake of the marvelous soap, which will be sent postpaid. All successful answers are expected to purchase one dozen. Price $3. For sale by all druggists. No telegrams.

The more your enemy hates you the harder you can hit him with kindness and love.

$100 Reward. $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

☞ Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Love your enemies, and you won't have any trouble about treating them right.

The Skill and Knowledge

Essential to the production of the most perfect and popular laxative remedy known have enabled the California Fig Syrup Co. to achieve a great success in the reputation of its remedy, Syrup of Figs, as it is conceded to be the universal laxative. For sale by all druggists.

Some shepherds pay the most attention to the fattest sheep.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Stomach disorders, use Brown's Iron Bitters—the Best Tonic. It rebuilds the Blood and strengthens the muscles. A splendid medicine for weak and debilitated persons.

One of the best of housekeepers is the woman who hates dirt.

Impaired digestion cured by Beecham's Pills. Beecham's—no others. 25 cents a box.

The thought that he can be well off with little, never enters the worldling's head.

Malaria cured and eradicated from the system by Brown's Iron Bitters, which enriches the blood, tones the nerves, aids digestion. Acts like a charm on persons in general ill health, giving new energy and strength.

The nation has no better friend than the mother who teaches her children to pray.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle.

There are no undertakers in Japan.

Hood's Cures

After the Grip It Restores Health and Strength.

Mr. Dexter Curtis

Is well-known in Wisconsin as a manufacturer of collar pads and boots for horses, and is a reliable business man.

" Madison, Wis., Jan. 20, 1893.

" Messrs. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

" I cannot speak in too favorable terms of the good qualities of Hood's Sarsaparilla. I have had a bad cough for 2 years, coming on after the grip. I tried physicians, went twice to the Hot Springs of Arkansas, but all did no good. I got a bottle of **Hood's Sarsaparilla** and it gave me relief at once. The second dose seemed to go to the **right spot.** I afterward got 6 bottles, and have taken nearly all of it, and know I am much better every way.

" So many medicines are advertised that do no good, I would not say anything in favor of

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

any unless I was fully satisfied it was good and worth trying. I believe Hood's Sarsaparilla is good." DEXTER CURTIS.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills, Biliousness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Sick Headache.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT

MRS. GERMAN MILLER.

Saves Another Life!

Suffered for Eight Long Years!

MRS. MILLER SAYS:—"I had been troubled for eight years with stomach and heart difficulties. I **lived mostly on milk,** as everything I ate distressed me so. My kidneys and liver were in a terrible state; was so run down and nervous that at times I could **neither sleep or eat.** I was treated by the best Physicians in Chicago and elsewhere without any benefit whatever. As a last resort I tried Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root,** and before I had used the third bottle I realized that I was gaining in every way. The use of Swamp-Root has made a **Marvelous Cure** in my case. Now I enjoy every thing that I eat, and can go to bed and get a good **night's sleep.** Anyone doubting this statement may write and I will gladly answer." Mrs. German Miller. Dec. 20th, 1892. Springport, Mich.

SWAMP-ROOT

Guarantee—Use contents of One Bottle, if you are not benefited, Druggist will refund to you the price paid.

"Invalids' Guide to Health" and Consultation Free.

Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

At Druggists, 50c. or $1.00 Size.

SSS CURES

ULCERS
SCROFULA
RHEUMATISM
BLOOD POISON

And every kindred disease arising from impure blood cured by that never-failing and best of all medicines,

TRADE S.S.S. MARK

Book on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.,
ATLANTA, GA.

Two Stepping Stones

to consumption are ailments we often deem trivial—a cold and a cough. Consumption thus acquired is rightly termed "Consumption from neglect."

Scott's Emulsion

not only stops a cold but it is remarkably successful where the cough has become deep seated.

Scott's Emulsion is the richest of fat-foods yet the easiest fat-food to take. It arrests waste and builds up healthy flesh.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

PROMPT, GOOD WORK.

SAINT JACOBS OIL TRY IT

RHEUMATISM.

Mr. Willet F. Cook, Canajoharie, N. Y., writes: "Awoke one morning with excruciating pains in my shoulder. Tried various reliefs for sudden pains without effect; went to my office; the pain became insufferable; went home at 11 o'clock and used **ST. JACOBS OIL;** effect magical, pain ceased, and at 1 o'clock went to work; cure permanent."

NEURALGIA.

LITTLE RAPIDS, WIS.

My wife suffered with such intense neuralgic pains in the face, she thought she would die. She bathed her face and head with **ST. JACOBS OIL,** and it cured her in four hours.

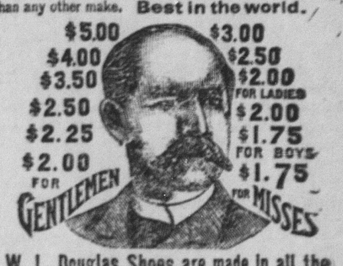
CARL SCHEIBE.

"German Syrup"

I must say a word as to the efficacy of German Syrup. I have used it in my family for Bronchitis, the result of Colds, with most excellent success. I have taken it myself for Throat Troubles, and have derived good results therefrom. I therefore recommend it to my neighbors as an excellent remedy in such cases. James T. Durette, Harlysville, Va. Beware of dealers who offer you "something just as good." Always insist on having Boschee's German Syrup.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE WILL NOT RIP.

Do you wear them? When next in need try a pair, they will give you more comfort and service for the money than any other make. **Best in the world.**



W. L. Douglas Shoes are made in all the Latest Styles.

If you want a fine DRESS SHOE don't pay $6 to $8, try my $3.50, $4 or $5 Shoe. They will fit equal to custom made and look and wear as well. If you wish to economize in your footwear, you can do so by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes. My name and price is stamped on the bottom, look for it when you buy. Take no substitute. I send shoes by mail upon receipt of price, postage free, when **Shoe Dealers** cannot supply you.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by

Did you ever

want a Tack?
want a Nail?

—fail to find either tack or nail when you wanted to nail or tack? . . . . . .

How handy then a package of

HOME TACKS

(All sizes to suit,)

and a carton of

HOME NAILS

(all sizes for home uses)

Don't get caught that way again. All dealers sell HomeNails and HomeTacks

Made solely by the Atlas Tack Corp'n, Boston

Warehouses—Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Baltimore, San Francisco, Lynn.

Factories—Taunton, Mass. Fairhaven, Mass. Whitman, Mass. Duxbury, Mass. Plymouth, Mass.

MEND YOUR OWN HARNESS WITH THOMSON'S SLOTTED CLINCH RIVETS.

No tools required. Only a hammer needed to drive and clinch them easily and quickly, leaving the clinch absolutely smooth. Requiring no hole to be made in the leather nor burr for the Rivets. They are **strong, tough and durable.** Millions now in use. All lengths, uniform or assorted, put up in boxes.

Ask your dealer for them, or send 60c. in stamps for a box of 100, assorted sizes. Mail'd by

JUDSON L. THOMSON MFG. CO., WALTHAM, MASS.

DEMAND THE OLD RELIABLE FRAZER AXLE GREASE.

25 DOSES 25¢ THE GREAT COUGH CURE 25¢ 50¢ & $1.00

SHILOH'S CURE.

Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat. Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee.

AN IDEAL FAMILY MEDICINE

For Indigestion, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Bad Complexion, Offensive Breath, and all disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels,

RIPANS TABULES

act gently yet promptly. Perfect digestion follows their use. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. Box (6 vials) 60c. Package (4 boxes), 24c. For free sample address

RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., New York.

Garfield Tea Overcomes results of bad eating. Cures Sick Headache, Restores Complexion, Saves Doctors' Bills. Sample free. GARFIELD TEA CO., 229 W. 42th St., N.Y.

Cures Constipation

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

BNU 16

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. APRIL 20.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce that Geo. B. Crawford, of Gregg, will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that Cyrus Brungard, of Millheim, will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic rules.

REGISTER.

We are authorized to announce that W. J. Carlin, of Rebersburg, will be a candidate for Register, subject to Democratic rules.

TREASURER.

We are authorized to announce that John F. Potter, of Boggs twp., will be a candidate for Treasurer, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that A. J Greist, of Unionville, will be a candidate for Treasurer, subject to Democratic rules.

IT WOULD be a wonderful achievement if President Cleveland has succeeded in harmonizing New York politics. His recent long interview with Senator Murphy and Lieutenant Governor Sheehan, arranged to discuss New York appointments, is said to have sent both gentlemen away from the White House in a smiling humor. The particulars of the interview are not available, save that it was "satisfactory." We have no doubt that it is the purpose of the President to secure the highest degree of party unity for the big work that is before it in the next congress. He will not stand on non-essentials nor let personal conflicts stand in the way of that unity. The big battle is before the party and not behind it. We carried the late national election on the necessity of tariff reform and opposition to the McKinley law. That was negative action largely, but now we must take the affirmative side of the question and present to the people our plans of tariff reform and tariff taxation. To carry them through will require a united party in all the States as well as in congress. Dissensions from whatever cause must be reduced to a minimum. We will have to confront not only the Republican party, but the allied monopolies and trusts of the country. The Democratic party has a bigger fight before it in carrying out the principles to which it is pledged than it had last year in voting the condemnation of Republican men and measures.—Pittsburg *Post*.

Cleveland Will Start the Machinery.

President Cleveland will touch off the World's fair May 1, in the presence of from 100,000 to 150,000 people.

The plan to have the opening exercises in a small hall has been abandoned, and the ceremonies will be held at the east front of the administration building.

A substantial platform will be built. This will be connected with machinery hall so that President Cleveland will only have to step to the speaker's table to touch the button.

A Wet Season.

The seasons in this latitude might justly be divided into five instead of four, by adding a wet season, which we always experience in the spring. For a week or so it has rained almost every day and the temperature has been somewhat chilly. A heavy overcoat feels comfortable and many are loth to lay it aside. The wet season continues for several weeks and is much dreaded by the farmer owing to the making of late crops.

Prices High.

The waiters in the restaurants of Chicago are taking advantage of the extraordinary demand for their services, and their union sent out a demand for an increase to $20 a week, and 50 cents an hour for overtime after May 1st. The waiters of the Chicago Club also ask to have an increase from $40 to $80 per month. Prices in Chicago, during the fair, are likely to be much higher than their buildings.

Leaks All Around.

Since the frost has gone out of the ground the water pipes throughout the town are showing many leaks and everywhere a little spring is budding forth until repairs are made. The cold weather was a harvest for plumbers and there certainly can be no cry from them for lack of work.

Declines to Accept.

Rev. Mr. Limbert, recently called to the pastorate of the St. Lukes Reformed church, of Lock Haven, has declined to accept the charge, giving as his reason that the duties of the position were too onorous for a young man to accept.

Make Repairs.

Landlord Bartges has a quantity of lumber on hand at the hotel which will be used in making repairs and possibly improvements.

——Fauble has a whim in this issus that is of wonderful importance to all.

FORGED AHEAD.

What Square Dealing Has Done in the Clothing Business.

A visitor to Bellefonte cannot fail to be attracted by the extensive display of clothing and gents wearing apparel at the establishment of Mr. M. Fauble in the Brockerhoff House Block. This store has gained wide-spread notoriety for the manner in which the proprietor deals with customers. The establishment is composed of two large, well-lighted rooms, both of which are filled with clothing, an assortment which cannot be found elsewhere in Central Pennsylvania, and one cannot be at a loss in finding the desired article. Mr. Fauble has rapidly forged to the front as one of the most extensive clothing dealers outside of Philadelphia and Pittsburg, and has the reputation for honest, square and upright transactions. He handles none but first-class goods, and no misrepresentations are made.

DEATHS HARVEST.

An Aged Lady Receives the Last Summons on Wednesday.

Mrs. Richard, the aged mother of Mr. M. B. Richard, died on Wednesday at about noon, at the home of her son in Centre Hall, after a long and continued illness. For several months Mrs. Richard had been in feeble health and was confined to her bed. About four weeks ago she was stricken with paralysis, and lost control of her lower extremities, leaving her helpless and infirm. Her eyesight gradually faded and dimmed, leaving her almost blind. For a week or more she lingered in this state until death relieved her sufferings. The funeral will take place on to-morrow, Friday afternoon, from the residence of her son. Services will take place at half past one o'clock, interfement will be made in the cemetery at this place.

Death of the Oldest Physician.

Dr. D. D. Kline, of Osceola, died Saturday, April 18th, aged nearly 100 years, he having been born in Reading along about 1793 or 1794. According to the *Leader* he moved to Spring Mills, Centre county, where he spent his youth, moving next to Cenrte Hall. From there they moved to near Williamsgrove, in Clearfield county, where he resided for three years, moving to West Decatur. He then moved to two different places in Decatur township and finally located at Osceola. The wife and five children survive him one of them being Dr. John Kline, of Penfield.

New Shop.

A building is being erected in the rear of the old Harpster blacksmith shop by Wm. Boob, which when completed will be occupied by Frank Shutt as a blacksmith shop. The shop will be equipped with new modern appliances and forges and will be conveniently arranged. Frank asks his friends to call and see him when he removes to his new room. The old building will be fitted up by Mr. Boob as a show room for his vehicles and remodeled throughout. It is a fine location and a handsome building should adorn the site.

Cow or No Cow.

Bellefonte is seriously agitated over the question whether the cow shall be allowed to roam the streets of that town in the future or shall be relegated into obscurity by an enactment of the town council. Remonstrances pro and con will be presented at the next session of that executive body and the fated question will receive its decision. All booms and new railroads are laid aside for the present and the inhabitants are deeply interested in the all-absorbing cow. The cow is likely however to come out ahead.

Would Not Take an Oath.

Mrs. Ann Louther, of Johnstown, while listening to a case before an alderman, was called upon to testify. She, however, refused to be sworn as a witness, claiming she had made a resolution never to take an oath under any consideration whatever. Persuasion failing she was locked up in the police station over night, when she secured bail and will answer for contempt of court.

Show Every Night.

The Chippewa Indian Medicine and Concert Company is in town. They will be here one week, giving refined entertainments and advertising their remedies. They have been in our neighborhood for the past six weeks. The company is composed of Mr. Westley Mantell, Dr. C. F. Hoffman, Mrs. C. F. Hoffman and Mr. Hi. Briggs.

A Fearful Fall.

Mrs. Harris Winkleman, of Nittany Hall, fell from the upper to the lower floor of her husband's barn on Saturday last, and died on Monday from the effect of the fall. Her funeral took place on Tuesday morning, interment in Cedar Hill cemeteryr

For Sale.

Two full-blooded short horn bulls, 14 months old, for sale by Samuel Slack, Potters Mills. 3tap20

——Horse collars from 75 cents up at Boozer Bros.

Guaranteed Cure.

We authorize our advertised druggist to sell Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, upon this condition: If you are afflicted with a Cough, Cold or any Lung, Throat or Chest trouble, and will use this remedy as directed, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We could not make this offer did we not know that Dr. King's New Discovery could be relied on. It never disappoints. Trial bottles free at J. D. Murray's Drug Store. Large size 50c. and $1.00.

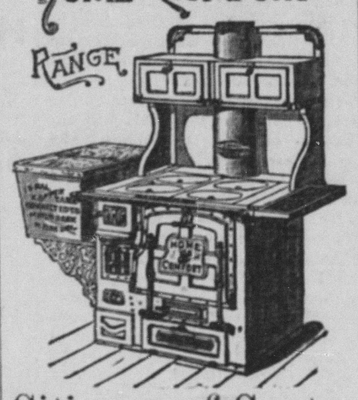
Entitldd to Confidence.

Mr. J. D. Murray, Druggist, should have the confidence of this community; his calling is one of responsiblity; very often precious lives are entrusted to his care; taking the agency for selling the celebrated Red Flag Oil should be a guarantee, it will do all that is claimed for it, and no remedy excels it for the quick cure of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sprains and all bodily pain. Price 25 cents.

Still Increasing.

The list of candidates' announcements keeps on growing, and good men, thus far have offered to serve the public in county offices.

HOME COMFORT RANGE



Citizens of Centre and Clinton County!

You'll have for the first time an opportunity of procuring the celebrated

HOME COMFORT --RANGE--

made entirely of malleable iron and steel.

For superior cleanliness it has no equal.

For convenience no superior.

For durability and fuel saver no competitor,

When the solicitor calls on you look and see for yourself. A greater improvement over the stove than the stove was over the old fire place.

WROUGHT IRON RANGE Co.,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Established 1864—

Paid up capital $500,000.

13apr4t

SHERIFF SALES.—BY VIRTUE OF SUNDRY writs of Fieri Facias, Levari Facias and Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale at the court house, in the Boro of Bellefonte, on Saturday the 22nd day of April 1893 at 1 o'clock p. m. the following described real estate:

All defendants right title and interest in that certain tract or piece of land situate in Liberty township, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a Beech and running thence north 47° E. 68¾ perches to stones on the southerly side of Beech Creek, thence along the southerly side of said creek south 70° E. 11 perches, thence south 69° E. 18 perches to the abutments of Hall's Dam, thence south 47° west 69¾ perches to a Juneberry, thence north 62° west 25 perches to the place of beginning. Containing 11 acres and 74 perches neat measure. Thereon erected.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John M. Herr.

ALSO.

All that certain messuage of land situate lying and being in the borough of Philipsburg, Centre county, and state of Penna., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post at the southwest corner of Pine and North Second sts., thence by line of said north Second street sixty-six (66) feet to a post in line of lot of Joseph Haines estate, thence by line of said Haines lot sixty (60) feet to a post at the corner of lot of Jas. Passmore, thence by line of said Passmore's lot sixty-six (66) feet to a post in said Pine street and thence by line of said street sixty (60) feet to a post the place of beginning. Thereon erected a store building, butchershop, livery stable and other outbuildings.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Thomas Dutcher.

ALSO.

All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in the township of Boggs, county of Centre, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a Hickory thence by land of Joel Hancock south 47 degrees west 142 perches to stone corner, thence south 41degrees west 251 perches to a corner, thence north 57 degrees, east 143 perches to a corner, thence south 41 degrees, east 232 perches to the place of beginning. Containing 216 acres and 34 perches neat measure. Thereon erected a small house, stable and other outbuildings,

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Watson and Julia Watson.

ALSO.

All that certain piece parcel or tract of land situate and lying in the township of Union in the county of Centre and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stone on line of land of Mrs. Stine and at corner of land of R. T. Comley, thence along line of Mrs. Stine north 47½ degrees east 42 5-10 perches to post, thence north 54 degrees, west along lands of Hoops and Ingrams 148 5-10 perches to lands of heirs of John Stere, thence along said lands of the heirs of John Stere, south 56½ degrees, west 49-7-10 perches to stone on line of lands of R. T. Comley, thence along lands of R. T. Comley south 55½ degrees, east 157 3-10 perches to stones on line of Mrs. Stine, the place of beginning, containing 42 acres and 16 perches neat measure, Thereon erected a small house, small barn and other outbuildings.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of F. G. Ingram.

ALSO.

All that certain tract of land situate in the township of Boggs, in the county of Centre and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a point on Bald Eagle creek adjoining lands of G. H. Lyman, thence in a northerly direction along lands of said G. H. Lyman, to lands of Curtin and Company, thence east along lands of Curtin and Company, to public road and the other lands of said Curtin and Company, to Bald Eagle creek, thence west along said Bald Eagle creek to the place of beginning. Containing 125 acres more or less. Thereon erected a house, barn and other outbuildings.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of H. L. Barnhart.

ALSO.

All that certain lot of ground situate and lying in the borough of Philipsburg, Centre county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a post on a street lately laid out, thence north 80 feet to the edge of an alley, thence west along the line of said alley, 33 feet to a post, thence south in straight line 80 feet to the line of aforesaid street lately laid out, thence east along the line of street 33 feet to the place of beginning. Thereon erected a house and other outbuildings.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of C. P. Hoover.

ALSO.

The said building is located on a lot or place of ground situate in the township of Boggs, Centre county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning as stones thence by land of John Rockey south 43 degrees east 95 perches to stones, thence along land of John Neiman north 87½ degrees east 18 4-10 perches, thence south 82 degrees east 28 perches to stones, thence north 73½ degrees, east 25 3-10 perches to stones, thence along lands of Daniel Lucas 43 degrees west 138 perches to stones thence along lands of E Confer south 72 degrees, west 65 perches to the place of beginning Containing 40 acres neat measure. Said building is a story and a half plank frame building, 16x24 feet, also thereon erected a stable and other outbuildings.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Elijah Sharp.

TERMS—No deed will be acknowledged till purchase money be paid in full

WM. A. ISHLER,
Sheriff.

COURT PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS THE Hon. A. O. Furst, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th Judicial district, consisting of the counties of Centre and Huntingdon, and the Hon. Daniel Rhoads and the Hon. Thomas F. Riley associate Judges in Centre, having issued their precept bearing date the 1st day of April, 1893, to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and general Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and commence on the 4th Monday of April, the 24th day of April, 1893, and to continue two weeks. Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in the proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand at Bellefonte the 1st day of April in the year of our Lord, 1893, and the one hundred and fifteenth year of the Independence of the United States. WM. A. ISHLER,
Sheriff.

THE PATRIOT

Foremost Democratic Morning Newspaper in Pennsylvania.

Cleveland and Stevenson on ther way to the White House.

Daily, every week day morning in the year, $5 a year.

Weekly, Tuesday evening of every week in the year, $1 a year

IT LEADS IN THE NEWS.—The only paper in Central Pennsylvania having its exclusive wires and operators, connected with the news centres of the world. With its rapid facilities it reaches three hundred and sixty-five towns with all the news from three to seven hours ahead of all others.

Harrisburg will be an unusually important point the coming year. The session of the legislature, the election of a successor to Quay, a Republican legislature confronted by a Democratic administration, all tend to draw the public eye to the capital. The Patriot will give most complete reports of all these interesting proceedings.

The past year has been the most successful in the history of the Patriot. It wants the new year to br still.

IT LEADS IN CIRCULATION.—Best advertising medium in Pennsylvania outside of Pittsburg and Philadelphia.

THE ONLY DEMOCRATIC DAILY PUBLISHED AT THE STATE CAPITOL.

LOW RATES TO SUBSCRIBERS.—To place it in homes and business places where it does not go and aid in spreading good democratic teaching, The Patriot will be sent by mail to any new subscriber for four months on receipt of $1.

THE WEEKLY.—The weekly edition will be sent on trial by mail for four months on receipt of 20 cents; on trial only. Address

THE PATRIOT COMPANY,
jan12 Harrisburg, Pa.

THE SUN.

During 1893 THE SUN will be of surpassing excellence and will print more news and more pure literature than ever before in its history.

The Sunday Sun

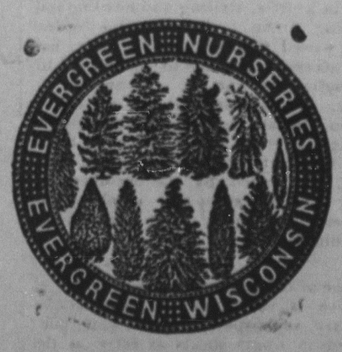
is the greatest Sunday Newspaper in the world.

Price 5c. a copy. By mail, $2 a year
Daily, by mail, $6 a year
Daily and Sunday, by mail, $8 a year

Address,

THE SUN,
New York.

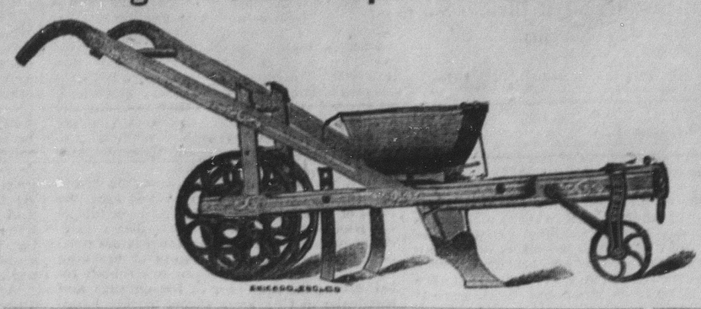
STILL IN THE RING.



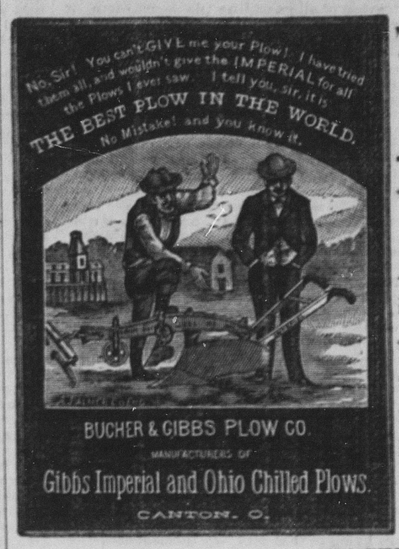
Around the evergreens you'll find our address, We are waiting for yours. Send it on a postal card. We want to show you our list of Evergreens, Forest Trees, Flowering Shrubs and Plants, adapted to all purposes for Hedges, Screens, Wind Breaks, Timber Culture, Tree Claims, Parks, Cemeteries, and ornamenting lawns, windows and conservatories. Our stock is the largest and most complete. Best quality and lowest prices.

EVERGREEN NURSERIES,
Evergreen, Wis

Single Furrow Opener Planter.



Indestructible. Unsurpassed. Unequaled. Has No Superior. Leads Them All.


No, Sir! You can't GIVE me your Plow! I have tried them all, and wouldn't give the IMPERIAL for all the Plows I ever saw. I tell you, sir, it is
THE BEST PLOW IN THE WORLD.
No Mistake! and you know it.
BUCHER & GIBBS PLOW CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Gibbs Imperial and Ohio Chilled Plows.
CANTON, O.

The .... .: Imperial :. ..... Plows!

We are Manufacturers Agents for all kinds of farm implements, which are constantly kept on hand at our sal sroom. Our agents will thoroughly canvass the valleys of Penns, Brush and Nittany during the month of April. Wait for them.

HUYETT, MEYER & BOOZER.

NOW OPEN AND READY FOR YOUR INSPECTION.

Our stock of Spring Clothing and Furnishing Goods never so large, never so complete, and never such values for your money, as we are showing and offering you this season.

No need to stint yourself, You can economize without an effort by buying your wearing apparel of

FAUBLE.

Brockerhoff Block, Bellefonte, Pa.

WORK FOR US

a few days, and you will be startled at the unexpected success that will reward your efforts. We positively have the best business to offer an agent that can be found on the face of this earth. **$45.00 profit on $75.00 worth of business** is being easily and honorably made by and paid to hundreds of men, women, boys, and girls in our employ. You can make money faster at work for us than you have any idea of. The business is so easy to learn, and instructions so simple and plain, that all succeed from the start. Those who take hold of the business reap the advantage that arises from the sound reputation of one of the oldest, most successful, and largest publishing houses in America. Secure for yourself the profits that the business so readily and handsomely yields. All beginners succeed grandly, and more than realize their greatest expectations. Those who try it find exactly as we tell them. There is plenty of room for a few more workers, and we urge them to begin at once. If you are already employed, but have a few spare moments, and wish to use them to advantage, then write us at once (for this is your grand opportunity), and receive full particulars by return mail. Address,

TRUE & CO., Box No. 400, Augusta, Me.

——Our suits for men and boys can not be equaled by any dealer in the county. Spring styles now in stock. Prices right. Philad. Branch, Bellefonte.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

ENDORSED BY SCIENTISTS AS PRACTICALLY Indestructible

Over 500 Beautiful Designs.

BETTER AND CHEAPER THAN ANY STONE.

Send for Price List & Circulars.

MANUFACTURED BY
MONUMENTAL BRONZE COMPANY,
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

Address,

PETER HOFFER,
Centre Hall.
Agent for Centre Co. mar.30-3m

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

THE BELGIUM TROUBLE.

Universal Suffrage Granted by the Representatives.

Suffrage belonging only to the rich in Belgium, while the masses had no voice in the government, was the cause of the strike.

On Monday the chamber of representatives reassembled, after the preparation of the report on the revision of the constitution, and by a vote of 119 against 12, with 24 absentees, adopted universal suffrage, with a provision for plural voting by the classes owning property, according to the amount and situation of the property.

Cheers within the chamber were followed by prodigious acclamations from the enormous crowd that awaited the results of the voting outside the chamber. The greatest enthusiasm was displayed everywhere, and the people joined in a jubilee in honor of the great triumph that they had achieved. It is expected that the decision in favor of universal suffrage will have an allaying effect upon the popular excitement and agitation which had been rapidly assuming the dimensions of a general insurrection. The dread of a terrible uprising of the people similar to that of the French revolution, in resistless rage against privilege and power, had the effect of bringing the chamber of representatives around to the popular side. There is no doubt in many minds that had the chamber not acted promptly there would have been a revolution in Brussels.

A Curiosity.

The Sugar Valley *Journal* says: Miss Sallie Stamm brought quite a curiosity home with her from Lock Haven. It was presented to her by Miss Furst. It is part cat and part rabbit. The front legs and head are perfect cat and the hind legs, tail and body are rabbit. It eats and plays like a cat and jumps like a rabbit. The least noise frightens it very much and it will jump straight up with its candle appendage in the air and cut antics that will make you laugh to burst your sides.

All Busy.

The farmers in the valley are all hard at work plowing and getting their land in shape for planting, and for several months from now all will have plenty to do on the farm. The damp spell has somewhat retarded them in their work, but considerable plowing has already been done. The grain fields look well and do not seem to have suffered much from the severe cold spell which they underwent.

A Leader.

Since its first introduction, Electric Bitters has gained rapidly in popular favor, until now it is clearly in the lead among pure medicinal tonics and alteratives—containing nothing which permits its use as a beverage or intoxicant, it is recognized as the best and purest medicine for all ailments of Stomach, Liver or Kidneys.—It will cure Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation, and drive Malaria from the system. Satisfaction guaranteed with each bottle or the money will be refunded. Sold by J. D. Murray.

A Serious Fracas.

The Middleburg *Item* says that "the quarrel about the ownership of a razor between two sons of Jacob Snyder, of Union township, in which David received a crushed skull, caused considerable comment in the county, and many false reports. Drs. Rothrock and Nipple dressed the wound, and from information gleaned ffom one of our correspondents the boy still lives and is getting better."

Four Weeks Yet.

The schools have over four weeks yet to run before they close for the year's term. Eight months will then have been taught and the tired and weary scholars will have a few months vacation before the next term opens. Most of the schools in the valley have already closed and several subscription schools are already under way.

Sawdust Substituted for Bourbon.

The announcement is made that a German scientist has succeeded in making a fair article of whiskey out of sawdust. An exchange sees in this the near approach of the happy day when a man can take a rip saw and get drunk on a fence rail.

Session of Court.

The April term of court begins next Monday morning. The civil list is large while the criminal list is up to the average. No cases of especial interest from this vicinity are up for trial.

Timber Scarce.

Lumber operations in this county have thinned down and are getting less extensive every year. The timber has nearly all gone out, but the hungry sawmill keeps up its appetite right along for what few trees are left.

The promptness and certainty of its cures have made Chamberlain's Cough Remedy famous. It is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup and whooping coughs, and is the most effectual remedy known for these diseases. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

For years the editor of the *Burlington Junction* (Mo.,) *Post* has been subject to cramp, colic, or fits of indigestion, which prostrated him for several hours and unfitted him for business for two or three days. For the past year he has been using Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy whenever occasion required, and it has invariably given him prompt relief. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

——When in need of footwear of any kind, for ladies, gentlemen or children, go to Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte. His styles are the latest, stock the largest and prices the lowest, and these combined with satisfaction guaranteed will delight his customers. A visit will convince you of the truth of these facts.

Notice.

Persons having unsettled mill bills, will please oblige by adjusting same before May 10th, after which date the books will be placed in other hands for collection.

KURTZ & SON.

Not Slow.

C. R. Kurtz, of the Bellefonte *Democrat*, wasn't slow in opening the trout season on 15 inst. He went out early and got back to Garman's hotel with trout enough for regular breakfast.

Horse Collars.

A complete line of horse collars at Boozer Bros., from 75 cents up. Fine stock and largest assortment on hand

Be Happy.

Join the brigade of the happy fellows who have their REPORTER labels fixed out to '94.

Prices Still Low.

The wheat and corn market shows no upward tendency; no grain is up to the prices that should prevail.

Who Will be the Next

Who will be the next County Superintendent, is a question of interest in some quarters.

Saw Mill for Sale.

Shingle mill, Lath mill, six head of horses and mules, lumber wagons, chains, etc., will be offered at private sale. Address,

HUYETT & MEYER,
Centre Hall.

Simple Questions Simply Answered.

Why do people very often allow a Cold to run on? Because they think it wil wear away. Why does the Cough that at first caused no alarm become deep seated and chronic? Because the proper remedy was not used. The way to break up any Cough or Cold, no matter if other medicines failed to benefit you, is to try Pan-Tina, the great remedy for Coughs, Colds and Consumption. 25 and 50 cents at J. D. Murray's Drug Store.

PUBLIC SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT THE residence of the undersigned, near Tusseyville, Saturday, April 29th, 1893, the following articles:

1 driving horse, 2 mares, 1 yearling colt, 3 head milch cows, 1 calf, Chester White brood sow, about 50 white leg horn chickens, 2-horse wagon, road cart, truck wagon, with pole and shaft, plow, corn planter, 2 harrows, hoskie plow, 1 1-horse cultivator, corn sheller, fruit evaporator, hunting tent, size 12x14, set tug harness, flynets, halters, bridles, double and single trees, spreads, breast chains, butt chains, tongue chain, crow bar digging iron, scoop shovel, forks and rakes, wheelbarrow, 5 ice cream tables for picnic, a lot of benches, 25 or 30 bushel seed potatoes, syrup barrel, cross cut saw, lot of lard cans, wooden buckets, lot of store boxes, some plank and boards, about 300 3-ft. pickets, 2 large hogsheads, ice cream freezer, 14 quart, corn chopper, grubbing hoe, bushel basket, market baskets, pruning shears, clock, lot of door knobs, grain cradle, buggy pole, watering can, and many other articles. Sale to commence at 12.30 sharp.

GEO. R. MIESS, Ag't.
Wm. GOMEEN, Auctioneer.

Tourist Trip.

Round trips to the Pacific Coast.

Short trips to the Mountain Resorts of Colorado.

The Great Salt Lake.

Yellowstone National Park—the most wonderful spot on this continent.

Puget Sound, the Mediterranean of the Pacific Coast.

All reached via the Union Pacific System. For detailed information call on your nearest Ticket Agent or address

E. L. LOMAX,
Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agent.
t. f. Omaha. Neb.

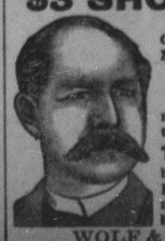
CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, DESIGN PATENTS, COPYRIGHTS, etc.

For information and free Handbook write to MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the

Scientific American

Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, $3.00 a year; $1.50 six months. Address MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York City.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.



And other specialties for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys and Misses are the

Best in the World.

See descriptive advertisement which will appear in this paper.

Take no Substitute, but insist on having W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES, with name and price stamped on bottom. Sold by

WOLF & CRAWFORD.

TREATMENT BY INHALATION!

1529 Arch St., Philad'a Pa.

For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Hay Fever, Headache, Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia,

AND ALL CHRONIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

It has been in use for more than twenty years thousands of patients have been treated, and over one thousand physicians have used it and recommend it—a very significant fact.

It is agreeable. There is no nauseous taste, nor after-taste, nor sickening smell.

"Compound Oxygen—Its Mod of Action and Results," is the title of a book of 200 pages published by Drs Starkey & Palen, which gives to all inquirers full information as to this remarkable curative agent, and a record of surprising cures in a wide range of chronic cases—many of them after being abandoned to die by other physicians. Will be mailed free to any address on application.

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN,
1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.
120 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.
Please mention this paper. 1Sep9m

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE FOR 1893.

PARTIAL PROSPECTUS.

Francis Hodgson Burnett

will contribute the first serial to appear in a magazine from her pen for many years, entitled "THE ONE I KNEW THE BEST OF ALL."

H. C. Brunner

will furnish a series of six sketches entitled "Jersey Street and Jersey Lane." Illustrated.

Robert Grant

will relate the further experiences of Fred and Josephine in "A Sequel to the Reflections of a Married Man." Illustrated.

Harold Frederic

will contribute a political novel of great power, entitled "The Copperhead."

By the Author of "Jerry."

Miss S. B. Elliott, the author of "Jerry," will write a realistic story of life among the Tennessee mountaineers, "The Durke: Sperret."

Personal Reminiscences.

Some unpublished Letters of Carlyle to Edward Irving and others, dealing with a part of Carlyle's life far different from that brought out in the recent literature of Carlyle reminiscences. Recollections of Lincoln and Sumner. By the late Marquis De Chambrun. Both articles are full of new matter. An Artist in Japan. By Robert Blum, who has just returned from a residence of nearly two years in that country. Abundantly illustrated by the author. Historic Moments, which have been a feature of the magazine during 1895, will be continued by some particularly striking papers, among them several by the great war correspondents, Wm. H. Russell, Archibald Forbes, and others.

Men's Occupations.

A series of articles on the life work of men in many callings—the chief ways (exclusive of professions) in which men earn their livlihood.

The World's Fair in Chicago.

A series will be published later in the year giving the impressions made by the exhibition upon different observers of note, both American and foreign; and many of these observers will be also artists who will illustrate their own articles.

Miscellaneous Articles.

Further contributions to the Poor In Great Cities. Mrs. Burnett's illustrated paper on the London plan for Home Aid To Invalid Children, etc. Of special interest also will be Professor Heilprin's authoritive account of the Peary Relief Expedition (illustrated), a very interesting article by Octave Uzanne on the exhibition of Woman's Art, now going on in Paris, and articles upon artistic subjects, accounts of travels, etc.

The Illustrations

of the year will represent the work not only of the well-known illustrators, but many drawings will also appear by artists who are best known as painters.

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The restoration of the Democratic party to power in the control of the national government will be a noteworthy event, and will be naturally followed by many events of lesser interest, but still of great importance. There will be a vast deal of Democratic news to print, and there will be one paper above all others in which to get this news. That paper is THE PITTSBURG WEEKLY POST. It will pay especial attention to the news that will most interest the residents of PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO and WEST VIRGINIA who live within 200 miles of Pittsburgh.

Exclusive of the unrivaled political news which the POST will contain, and which will commend the paper to the head of a household, he owes it also to himself, to his wife and his children to provide his family with a good general paper, one that will contain all the diversified matter calculated to interest an entire family. Just such a paper as this is THE PITTSBURGH WEEKLY POST, whose news of all kinds, political, home and foreign, fashion letters, special correspondence, turf letters, literary notes, etc., is arranged with special regard to meeting a diversity of taste. It takes all kinds of people to make a world, and THE POST tries to be a world to all kinds of people.

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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Hezekiah Hummel, of Harris township, dec'd., having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

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8Jan'16.6t

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Time Table, in effect Dec. 18, 1892.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD

9.18 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.50 p. m., New York, 6.56 p. m., Baltimore, 5.10 p. m., Washington, 4.50 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.50 p. m., New York, 9.35 p. m., Baltimore, 6.45 p. m., Washington at 8.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and pas enger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.01 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.55 p. m., New York 3.50 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m., Washington 4.10 a. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

8.02 p. m.—Train 6. (Daily.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.25 a. m., New York at 7.10 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.50 a. m., New York, 9.30 a. m., Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.30, a m Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore

WESTWARD.

5.56 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.56 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday. For Kane, Canandaigua and intermediatestations Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.54 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily except Sunday) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

7.33 p. m.—Train 21. (Sunday only) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.40 a m, Harrisburg 8.10 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7 25 a. m. (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10.17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.50 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.45 a m, Willkesbarre 10.15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.56 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 11.40 a m; Washington at 10.15a m, Baltimore at 11.10 a m, Wilkesbarre 3.12 p m, (daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon at 5.54 p m, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2.00 p m, Philadelphia 4.35 p m, Washington 3.15 p m, Baltimore 4.20 p m, (daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passenger coach from Philadelphia.

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.40 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.36 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 12.00 noon, Philadelphia 2.25 p. m., Washington 1.10 p. m., Baltimore 2.15 p. m., Wilkesbarre 4.40 p. m., Sunday only arriving at Montandon 7.33 p. m.

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2 00		5 40	Montandon	9 20		4 55
2 08		6 15	Lewisburg	9 00		4 47
2 17		6 23	Biehl	8 52		4 39
2 22		6 28	Vicksburg	8 47		4 35
2 31		6 38	Mifflinburg	8 38		4 27
2 43		6 50	Millmont	8 25		4 15
2 51		6 58	Glen Iron	8 17		4 07
3 20		7 27	Paddy Mountain	7 48		3 40
3 30		7 38	Coburn	7 38		3 30
37		7 45	Zerby	7 30		3 23
3 47		7 55	Rising Spring	7 21		3 14
3 58		8 02	Penn Cave	7 14		3 07
4 01		8 09	Centre Hall	7 06		3 01
4 07		8 16	Gregg	7 00		2 54
4 18		8 23	Linden Hall	6 52		2 47
4 18		8 28	Oak Hall	6 47		2 42
4 22		8 32	Lemont	6 43		2 37
4 27		8 37	Dale Summit	6 38		2 33
4 37		8 47	Pleasant Gap	6 28		2 23
4 40		8 50	Axemann	6 25		2 20
4 45		8 55	Bellefonte	6 20		2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 10.00 a m, 1.20, 5 40 and 7.45 p m turning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a m, 10.20 a m, 5.02 p m, 5.56 p m, and 8 05 p m

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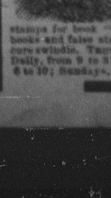

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THE NEWS.

Elex. W. Quarrier, of Charleston, W. Va., and Miss Ella Young, of Missouri, went boating, and both are believed to be drowned.——Peter Spence, of Sentinel, Arizona, has killed five Mexicans in ten days—all, he claims, in self-defense.——Indictments against Wm. H. W. Sintan and Harold Clement, of New York for the misappropriation of shares of the Wabash Railroad Company, were finally dismissed.——The Lake Shore Railroad refused to reinstate the engineers who went out at the time of the recent troubles.——The West Michigan Lumber Company's yards at Diamond Lake were destroyed by fire. Seven million feet of lumber, half a million bundles each of shingles and lath and ten freight cars were burned. The loss will reach $100,000.——John D. Burton died in Dover, Del.——Several more of the persons who were injured during the cyclone in Missouri and Tennessee died.——The Indiana Natural and Illuminating Gas Company was incorporated in Indianapolis. Its capital stock is $1,000,000, and it is incorporated by C. F. Dierlech, E. J. Jerszmanowski, E. C. Benedict, A.W. Brady, Samuel Thorne and A. B. Proal, of New York, and John R. Pearson, of Indianapolis. The incorporation is a consummation of a deal for a consolidation of the artificial and natural gas companies of Indiana, which was begun some months ago.——The grip of a North Side cable train became entangled in a broken strand of the cable in Chicago, and halfway down the tunnel under the river crashed into the rear of another train, wrecking the rear car and itself.——The towboat John Dana, at Point Pleasant, W. Va., was burned at her wharf and the crew narrowly escaped with their lives.——Major J. H. Bristor, a prominent citizen of Martinsburg, W. Va., was kicked to death by his horse.

The Argentine Republic declined to deliver Jabez Spencer Balfour, M. P., a refugee from England to the British Government.——The A. S. Holmes oil refinery, covering twelve acres of ground on Seneca street, Buffalo, was destroyed by fire together with twenty freight cars and a train of oil cars side-tracked near the works. Thirty thousand barrels of oil stored in the works were also burned. The fire was started by an engine dropping coal in some oil which was running on top of the water in a little ditch.——Fred B. Lighthall, a postal clerk whose run is between Syracuse and New York, was arrested by inspectors James and Coates, charged with robbing the mails. On being accused he seemed dazed, and after handing over ninety-one letters then in his pocket made a confession.——Dr. Thaddeus S. Gardner, a prominent physician and banker and treasurer of the Altoona Iron Company, died at his residence in Hollidayburg, Pa., aged fifty four years. For many years he was connected with Phillips, Nimick & Co., the Pittsburg iron firm, and was surgeon-major of the Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry in the civil war, being the youngest full surgeon in the Army of the Potomac.——The passenger train on the Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad ran into a pile of trees which had been blown across the track near Meredith, Mich. The engine was dismantled and the baggage car and a passenger coach were completely wrecked.

An exploding gasoline stove started a fire in the Capitol Lodging-house, in Guthrie, O. T., which resulted in a loss of $30,000.——Nick Steur and his wife, of Madisonville, Ohio, were killed by a train while they were walking along the railroad track.——The extradition of Montgomery H. Lewis, charged with forgery by the Lombard Investment Company, of Kansas, has finally been granted by the Mexican government, and he will be sent from Neuvo Laredo to Kansas City for trial.——The body of Miss Mary L. McMahon, who disappeared from Malden, Mass., February 1, was found in the Malden river. She left her home February 1 to visit the mission church at Roxbury, and was apparently in good spirits. It is thought that she was the victim of foul play.——Miss Jususa Jopez, who wanted to go from the City of Mexico to a Louisiana convent, was brought back by the officers.——A desperate attempt was made to murder Thomas Bassett, near South Vineland, N. J.——A collision occurred in St. Louis between car No. 1, of the Northern Central Railway Company, and car No. 14, of the Benton-Bellefontaine Railway Company. Four men were dangerously injured, and a number of others more or less seriously cut and bruised.——John S. Ryan, serving a term in Providence, R. I., jail, made a desperate break for liberty, but was recaptured after being shot.——By an explosion in Black Diamond Mine at Luzerne, Pa., one man was killed and another injured.——Richard Adams, a middle aged man and highly respected citizen, while working at the Ensign Car Works, in Huntington, W. Va., suddenly fell to the floor and expired in a few minutes. Death was caused by heart failure.——The writers of several thousand letters in Missouri and Arkansas offering to purchase "green goods," will be prosecuted under a recent decision of the United States Court.

A young man named Mullins, of Boston, who represented the St. Louis branch of the Boston Woven Hose and Rubber Company, was murdered at Hickman, Ky., by a hackman named Ford, who is possessed of considerable fortune and an ungovernable temper. The trouble grew out of a claim for twenty-five cents for hack fare.——William Latham, a Brockton (Mass.) weaver, committed suicide in the presence of his family.——Noble W. Clark, for many years a hotel proprietor in Sandy Hill, N. Y., and the last of the stage-drivers on the route from Whitehall to Albany before the introduction of railroads, died of apoplexy, aged seventy-five years.——Fire destroyed $200,000 worth of property in St. Marys, O.——Anarchist Otto Eckholt located the dynamite which had been placed under R. V. Crandall's whiting factory in Long Island City.——Henry Jones the negro safe-cracker, who robbed the safe of the Baltimore and Ohio and Chesapeake and Ohio depot, at Lexington, Va., March 31, was convicted of the crime, and given ten years in the penitentiary.——A group of eighteen Russian anarchists was discovered in Pittsburg.——"Charlie" Salyards, who is charged with the murder of Policeman Martin, and who was arrested at Winchester, Va., was brought to Carlisle, Pa., in irons, and placed in the Cumberland county jail.

The commission sent by the London Lancet to examine the water supply of Chicago has reported that the faults of the supply have been magnified, and that there is reason to hope the World's Fair will be carried out without an epidemic.

ENTOMBED IN A MINE.

Three Hundred Men Immolated at Pont-y-Pridd, Wales.

One Brave Man Killed While Seeking the Dead.

A frightful mining accident occurred at Pont-y-Pridd, Wales, and it is feared that nearly 200 men have perished. There was an explosion, followed by a fire, and the men were imprisoned in the mine. A spark from an engine in a four-foot seam ignited cotton waste.

The flames spread to the woodwork and finally ignited the inflammable gas in the seam. Flames and smoke gave to the 200 men at work in the seam the first warning of an approaching danger. All ran toward the landing. Many were overtaken by the fire and smoke, fell and were left to their fate by their comrades in advance of them. Comparatively few of the men who were in the seam at the time of the explosion reached the landing.

At the entrance of the shaft a rescuing party was formed by the pit surveyor. The party got as far as the landing at the seam where the fire started, but was driven back almost immediately by the dense smoke issuing from the seam. The surveyor took his men back to the surface. After a half hour's rest they went down again and forced their way ten yards into the workings. They found four dead bodies, which they brought back with them. Attempts to go further into the workings were vain, as the woodwork was burning and large masses of ruins were falling incessantly from the roof. One of the rescue party who ventured too far was killed.

The men who saved themselves immediately after the fire broke out were too much confused and frightened to observe the positions of their fellow-workingmen. They are unable to give any clear account of the distribution of the miners, and the work of rescue must therefore proceed under all the difficulties of uncertainty. There are numerous volunteers to undertake the work of rescue as soon as it becomes possible. At present the flames and smoke would render any such undertaking vain, if not fatal to the party making the descent. There is little doubt, however, that most, if not all, of the men left below have been suffocated or burned to death.

Later advices from Pont-y-Pridd do not lighten the calamity, and the worst fate is feared for hundreds of miners. The pit is worked in sections, one seam being above another. The fire resulting from the explosion broke out in the eastern section. From this section 70 men succeeded in reaching the surface through the main dip-working, led by a miner who knew the road. They had a terrible struggle to get out, forcing their way through fire and smoke. Many of them were scorched and all were terribly exhausted when they emerged safely. They brought no good news as to those they left behind, but, on the contrary, expressed their dread that all in the mine had perished.

The number of the men still in the mine cannot be ascertained, although it is known to be well above fifty. There is a little hope that some of them found refuge at such a distance from the burning sections that they are still alive.

TORNADO IN THE WEST.

Destruction of the Town of Page, Mo., and Three Persons Killed.

A terrific tornado passed through Nebraska and Missouri, doing an immense amount of damage.

Page City, a village of 100 was destroyed, and it is reported that three persons were killed. Nearly all of the inhabitants of the place were more or less seriously injured, as the storm came up so suddenly that the people did not have sufficient warning to seek places of safety before their houses were torn to pieces by the wind. The wires are down and particulars are not obtainable.

The tornado has passed over the southern part of Kansas, and Willis, Everest and Powhatten are in ruins.

It seems almost certain that some lives were lost, and it is feared that but few in the villages named escaped injury.

Hail broke hundreds of windows.

Near Robinson, the fourteen-year-old son of E. P. Holton, a wealthy merchant, was struck by lightning and instantly killed.

FOUR PERSONS BURNED.

Supposed to Have Fallen Victims to Some Moonshiners' Vengeance.

The bodies of E. W. Hensley, wife, a grown daughter, and twelve-year-old son were found in the ruins of their cabin, thirty miles above Greenville, S. C., on the side of Glassy Mountain, in a remote and secluded section. The cabin is supposed to have been burned some time during the night.

Investigation is being made, as it is thought unlikely that the family would have failed to be aroused by the fire or would have had any difficulty in escaping from so small a building. The scene of the tragedy is in the moonshine section, and there is a suspicion that Hensley may have become involved in some of the family feuds so frequent in the mountains, and the family become victims of some enemy's vengeance.

WORK AND WORKERS.

The annual Convention of the United Mine Workers of America, was held at Columbus, O.

The blooming and rail departments of the Bessemer mill of the Bethlehem Iron Company shut down indefinitely.

The United Garment Workers in New York decided to stand by the locked-out clothing cutters, and called upon the people of the State "to refuse to purchase clothing made by scab labor.

Between 40 and 50 title examiners, employed under direction of D. Clargood, title officer for the Altoona Trust and Title Company, went on strike at Hollidaysburg, Pa. The men claim unfair treatment from the company.

Jas. Lennan, the Lake Shore engineer at Toledo, who was adjudged by Judge Ricks to be in contempt of court for refusing to handle Ann Arbor freight in obedience to the instructions of counsel refused to pay the fine imposed and is in custody of the Court. The Brotherhood proposed to appeal the case to the Supreme Court of the United States. The case against Chief Arthur, under which he is restrained from enforcing the boycott rule of the Brotherhood, will, it was announced, be appealed to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

A memorial has been addressed to President Cleveland by the International Printers' Protective Fraternity relative to the appointment of a Public Printer which concludes as follows: "We do not ask the appointment of a Public Printer from our ranks, but would most respectfully suggest that said office be filled by a competent citizen who is not allied in any manner with, or liable to be controlled by any organization of printers, as we believe that all classes of printer citizens in our beloved country have an equal right to representation in the Government Printing Office.

CABLE SPARKS.

A new German loan of 152,000,000 marks will be issued.

It is reported that martial law has been proclaimed in Santiago, Chili.

The Berlin treaty providing for joint control of the Samoan Islands is still in force.

Premier Dupuy feels confident for the future of the French government despite the prevailing agitation.

The British government has sent a circular to the postoffice officials in Great Britain and Ireland notifying them that since March 22 there have been fifty-one deaths from cholera in the Department of Morbihan, France.

The concession of the Columbian government for the construction of the Panama canal has been extended for a period of twenty months, and the conditions have been accepted by the liquidator of the company.

Commissioner Blount has arrived at Honolulu where he was enthusiastically received. The people are working energetically for annexation. It is said that Minister Smith, at Washington, and Consul-General Pratt, at San Francisco, have been recalled by the provisional government.

The Polish Society of London adopted resolutions protesting against the political surrender clause in the new Russian-American treaty, and appealing to President Cleveland to only sanction a treaty that will secure a Russian refugees the protection of the American flag.

Word has reched here of a recent incident which shows the daring of nihilist activity in Russia. The Czar recently found on one of the imperial albums a portrait of the nihilist who was executed a year ago for complicity with the assassination of his father. The strictest inquiry among the household failed to solve the mystery of tee appearance there.

WORLD'S FAIR.

The Board of Lady Managers will meet April 23rd at the woman's building in Jackson Park.

About 1,200 roofers are at work repairing the roofs, 600 of whom were engaged on the manufactures building.

The differences between the painters and the exposition authorities were settled to the satisfaction of all parties.

Representatives of the British woman's committee have arrived and the work of installing their exhibit has begun.

Mr. J. F. Godoy, auxiliary World's Fair agent for Mexico, reports that the first consignment of exhibits will arrive in a day or two.

The first complete exhibit to arrive for the vehicle section of transportation exhibits was from Amesbury, consisting of thirty-five vehicles under charge of Mr. Edgar W. Eastman, manager of the Amesbury combined exhibit.

Director Edward F. Lawrence, chairman of the committee on ceremonies, will go to Washington to escort the Presidential party, consisting of the President and Cabinet, the Supreme Court, and the houses of Congress, to Chicago for the opening exercises May 1st.

Collector Clark, in company with United States Surgeon Hamilton, Marshall Hitchcock, and District Attorney Milchrist, paid an official visit to the World's Fair grounds. They inspected the customs arrangements, the government building, and the new offices selected for the various government officials on the grounds.

About thirty additional customs officers will be put at work in Jackson Park this week. The requisite number of men have been taken from the civil service list and are now being examined as to their fitness and sworn in by Collector Clark. There are now about seventy inspectors at work at the fair.

GOOD PLACES.

President Cleveland Sends in More Appointments.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate:

State—Edward H. Strobel, of New York, to be Third Assistant Secretary of State, vice William M. Grinnell, resigned.

Treasury—Daniel N. Morgan, of Connecticut, to be Treasurer of the United States, vice Enos H. Nebeker, resigned; Conrad N. Jordan, of New York, to be Assistant Treasurer of the United States, at New York City, vice Ellis H. Roberts, resigned; Henry L. Peckham, of Rhode Island, to be a third lieutenant in the Revenue Cutter service.

Justice—Henry V. Johnson, of Colorado, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of Colorado; Charles B. Bellinger, of Oregon, to be United States District Judge for the District of Oregon; Wm. K. Reid, of Utah, to be Judge of Probate in the county of Sanpete, Territory of Utah.

Interior—Daniel M. Browning, of Illinois, to be Commissioner of Indian Affairs; Frank C. Armstrong, of Washington, D. C., to be Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Daniel N. Morgan, of Bridgeport, Conn., nominated for treasurer of the United States, is one of the leading citizens of his native State, socioily, politically and financially. He is a man about 50 years of age, has been Mayor of Bridgeport three terms, served in the legislature and has been the president of a national bank for ten years.

Conrad N. Jordan, nominated for assistant treasurer at New York, is well known to the country as United States Treasurer in Mr. Cleveland's first administration.

Edward H. Strobel, of New York, nominated to be third assistant secretary of State, served through Mr. Cleveland's first term and a part of the succeeding Republican administration as secretary of the legation at Madrid. He is a graduate of Harvard College and Harvard Law School, having been a member of the class of '79.

Daniel M. Browning, of Illinois, who is nominated to be Commissioner of Indian Affairs, lives at Benton, and is about 50 years of age. He is a lawyer, and in 1882 was judge of the Circuit Court of Illinois in his district.

Frank C. Armstrong, who is named as assistant commissioner and is set down as a resident of the District of Columbia, was originally appointed an inspector in the Indian Bureau from Louisiana in President Cleveland's first administration. In that capacity he made a reputation as one of the best officers in the inspection service. Probably because of that fact he was allowed to remain in his place for nearly a year under President Harrison's administration.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate has confirmed the following nominations:

Eben Alexander, of North Carolina, to be Minister and Consul-General of the United States to Greece, Roumania and Servia.

James O. Broadhead, of Missouri, to be Minister to Switzerland; William T. Townes, of Virginia, to be Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro; James E. Neal, of Ohio, to be Consul at Liverpool; Edgar Whidden, of Maine, to be Consul at St. Stephen, New Brunswick; Q. O. Eckford, of Mississippi, to be Consul at Kingston, Jamaica; James M. Dobbs, of Georgia, to be Consul at Valparaiso; David N. Burke, of New York, to be Consul at Pernambuco; William T. Thornton, of Santa Fe, N. M., to be Governor of New Mexico; Charles E. Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania, to be Appraiser of Merchandise in the District of Philadelphia; William H. Maize, of Ohio, to be Surveyor of Customs for the Port of Columbus.

A TERRIBLE STORM.

Nearly Twenty Persons Reported Killed in Missouri.

Great Damage Done in Cincinnati and Kansas.

A despatch from St. Louis, Mo., says: The storm of wind, hail and rain was the worst this city has experienced in many years. The rainfall began shortly after 8 o'clock, and with slight intervals of heavy hail, accompanied by blasts of wind, at times reaching a velocity of over forty miles an hour, continued until 2 o'clock A. M. The rainfall was two and a half inches. Traffic was almost completely stopped. The telephone service was entirely demoralized and telegraph wires in all directions were prostrated. The workhouse was unroofed during the heavy hail storm in the early evening. Many carriage and cab horses were maddened by the hailstones falling on them and ran away.

Higginsville, Mo., was visited about 7 o'clock by a terrific wind-storm which swept everything before it from the southwest part of the county to the northeast line, and leaving the county by crossing the Missouri river at Waverly.

Near Page City six deaths have so far been reported. William Walkers, a prosperous young farmer, was at the supper table with his wife and three children when his brick house was blown over, completely burying him and all the children. His wife extricated herself and with great difficulty released him. They were unable to rescue two of the children, who were smothered in the debris. The third is fearfully mangled.

Mrs. H. Y. Luke and brother were killed outright, and their barns terribly wrecked. Further on Captain Todhunter's burns were demolished, and a small negro girl killed on his farm. There are numerous reports and rumors about deaths at Dover and Waverly, but nothing authenic can be secured.

All parts of Lafayette county, Mo., were visited by a destructive storm. Four persons are reported killed. Seven or eight farmhouses were totally demolished and about twenty people are reported hurt, some of them perhaps fatally.

A terrific gale swept over Cincinnati between 3 and 4 A. M. The signal station reported the velocity of the wind at seventy-eight miles per hour. From a different source came reports of an earthquake having been perceptibly felt during the night. In the big Spencer House building, at Broadway and the Public Landing, especially on the upper floors, the shock caused great alarm. Many persons were awakened from sound sleep to hear distant rumbling noise like that made by a heavy train of railroad cars in motion. In the Henrietta Building, on West Fourth street, the inmates were greatly alarmed by the rattling of the chandeliers and flickering gas. Two distinct shocks were felt about fourteen minutes apart.

The storm did a great deal of damage along the Central Branch Railroad west of Atchison, Kan. A great many telegraph poles were blown down, and communication with the West was entirely cut off till noon.

At Muscotah, Kan., a number of houses and barns were unroofed. The house of a Mr. Burns was unroofed and Mrs. Burns and her baby were seriously injured. Several persons were slightly injured by falling timbers. Two houses of Charles Shedd, of Whiting, were demolished.

OLD GLORY COMES DOWN.

The American Protectorate Over Hawaii Declared at an End.

The stars and stripes, which for two months have floated from the government building, have been hauled down, and the remaining forces from the United States cruiser Boston have been sent on board.

Nothing indicative of American authority remains in Honolulu save Minister Stevens and Commissioner John H. Blount, of Georgia.

On April 1, in the presence of a crowd numbering probably 2,000 persons, Lieutenant Draper, marine officer of the Boston, blew the notes of the retreat from his bugal, and "Old Glory" sank from the sight of the throng and was replaced by the colors of the Hawaiian monarchy, which still remains the flag of the island.

The report that Commissioner Blount would order the American flag down and the protectorate abolished got abroad on the night of March 31, preceding the day of the occurrence, but did not become general. It created at first among the American party a feeling of consternation not altogether unmixed with indignation.

On the afternoon of March 31 the commissioner held a lengthy conference with President Dole and the ministry, at which he notified them of his intention to declare off the protectorate established by Minister Stevens on February 10.

It is understood that he gave as his reason therefor that the Washington administration did not regard the protectorate as necessary, and, further, that it was incompatible with any diplomatic negotiations that might be arranged by the two countries. The United States, however, would brook no hostile interference in Hawaiian affairs by any foreign power.

Conscious of the strength in view of the latter assurance the provisional government somewhat reluctantly acquiesced in the commissioner's decision and prepared to order out their forces to maintain the peace which had continued almost unbroken during the protectorate.

The chief danger apprehended is that of Japanese interference, either on behalf of or at the application of Japanese subjects or the Hawaiians themselves.

Minister Stevens, Commissioner Blount and Admiral Skerrett consulted over the matter, and, it is stated, agreed that Japanese interference would be an act of hostility to the United States and that American interests demanded that such be repelled.

No hostile demonstration, however, has been made by any party up to this writing.

DYING BY HUNDREDS.

In Some Villages People Have Stopped Trying to Bury All the Dead.

The famine in the European part of the Government of Perm, in Russia, is worse than ever before. The poor are dying by hundreds.

In the smaller villages the people have ceased trying to bury the bodies. Relatives of the dead are often too weak to provide burial for their dead, and so leave the bodies lying on the roof of their houses.

Despite the severity of the law against secret societies and the prohibition of the collection of funds save through officials, private associations are forming to secure food and clothes for the sufferers. These associations, although quite inadequate, give the only relief which the peasants can obtain.

The State Committee has been dissolved and the provincial authorities have taken no step to reorganize it.

It is estimated that 250,000,000 pounds of grain would be required to alleviate the distress and keep the peasants in food until the next harvest.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned from Various Parts of the State.

The House of Representatives by a vote of 89 to 83 inserted a consequential damage clause into the rapid transit bill under consideration.

Since the recent election for vestrymen Christ Episcopal Chuch, Media, has been divided into two factions, one favoring the other opposing the present rector.

The contest over the election of Loucks, Dem., to the York mayoralty was decided in his favor.

Danville Insane Asylum is so crowded that the trustees have decided to receive no more patients.

The Westminster Presbytery decided to overture the General Assembly to postpone revision indefinitely.

The measure providing for local option in counties and smaller political sub-divisions suffered overwhelming defeat in the Legislature.

Citizens of Luzerne County have asked the District Attorney to hereafter exclude from the wheel the names of a majority of those who served on the last Grand Jury, alleging that they outrageously violated their sworn duty.

Allegheny Presbytery dropped from its roll Rev. W. J. McCrory, pastor of Oak Grove Presbyterian Church, accused of heresy.

United States District Attorney Walter Lyon was elected to succeed the late State Senator John Neeb.

Charles W., the 3-year-old boy of William Musket, of Pottsville, died from lockjaw, resulting from a unique accident which befell him about a week ago. Young Musket was running, holding a blunt stick in his hand when he tripped and fell. The stick was forced into his neck to the depth of several inches and broke off. The piece of broken stick was removed and the wound apparently healed up.

William Carter was arrested at Ephrata on a warrant issued in Philadelphia, charging him with embezzling a large sum of money from the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company, of which he was an agent.

Frank Shrader, a stonemason, aged 25 years, while at work on the Sellers' Building in Carlisle was killed. A large stone falling from the top of the house struck him upon the head, causing instantaneous death.

Chas. Salyards, the notorious burglar of Carlisle, is suspected of being the murderer of Policeman Martin, and a reward of $500 has been offered for his apprehension.

The closing session of the annual convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations of the Reading District were held in the various churches of Bethlehem.

Sallie Moore, the missing New York girl whose relatives have been searching for her since January 16th, is living at Lancaster.

A tornado did considerable damage to the Southern part of Scranton, the wind lifting roofs and blowing down light structures.

The Coroner will investigate the death of Annie Klinck, of Hazleton, aged 18 years, who died on Saturday of peritonits.

The Delaware County Teacher's Association met at Wallingford.

The fourth annual reunion of the Rittenhouse family was held at Oak View Park near Norristown.

Chas. Lalyards, the notorious thief, charged with the murder of policeman Martin at Carlisle, was caught near Winchester, Virginia.

Through an explosion of gas in the Black Diamond Colliery in Luzerne borough, one man was killed and three others were quite seriously wounded.

The third and last of the bodies of victims of the Laurel Hill colliery accidents, that of Thomas Hodgson, was found.

The bar of Cumberland and Adams counties held meetings to protest against the proposed attachment of Adams to Cumberland county for judical purposes.

The Eureka Farmer's Alliance at Windsor Castle, passed resolutions demanding free mail delivery in the country districts; asking Berks representatives to vote against the road making bill now in the Legislature and asking the representatives in Congress to vote for the Hatch anti-option bill and for the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

Secretary Edge, of the State Board of Agriculture, has received crop reports from correspondents throughout the State which indicates favorable conditions with respect to all the crops for this year. It is estimated that about 1,310,000 acres are in wheat and 1,250,000 acres in oats. The clover is in good shape and everything is favorable for farm work.

It is said that prominent members of the Harmonist Society who have been dissatisfied with its management, have recently been given large sums of money as an inducement to them to withdraw.

It is reported that the Reading Company's coal tonnage contracts are to be revised and that operators along the Lehigh Valley Railroad will deal directly with that road.

Counsel for Miss Alice B. Goodlay filed his reasons in support of his motion for a new trial in the Media breach of promise suit.

Owing to delays at Chicago there is a possibility that none of Pennsylvania's exhibits will be in place in time for the opening of the Fair.

EARTHQUAKE IN SERVIA.

Severe Shocks Devastate Villages and Terrify the People.

An earthquake shocked most districts in Servia, In Western Servia the shock was especially severe.

Along the Moravia River villages were devasted and the people sprang from their beds to run half-clothed to the fields.

In Eastern Servia great fissures were torn in the earth. From Livadica similar phenomena are reported. Large streams of warm water and yellow mud still flow from the fissures.

Thousands of houses and many churches have been wrecked. Public buildings have been rendered too dangerous for occupancy.

In the districts where the heaviest shocks were felt the people fear to return to the villages and are living in the fields.

THE NAVAL REVIEW.

Official Orders for the Great Parade in New York Harbor.

A General Outline of the Movements of Vessels.

The Secretary of the Navy has decided upon the official programme of the review of the United States and foreign ships of war, which by act of Congress will take place in New York Harbor on the 27th instant.

The men-of war will be anchored in two columns, extending from Twenty-sixth street up the North River, the foreign ships on the New York side.

While the Dolphin, carrying the President of the United States, is passing between the columns, that portion of the North River between the American column and the New York shore will be closed and all the traffic and passage suspended. After the Dolphin has anchored at the head of the line vessels of all kinds may circle around the fleet, going up the New Jersey side of the river, but the passage between the two columns will be closed until the President has landed from the Dolphin and the review thereby terminated.

The President and members of the Cabinet will be received on board the Dolphin at 10.40 a. m., off Twenty-third street, North River. The Dolphin will then get under way, and, followed by the coast survey steamer Blake and the steamer Monmouth, will proceed up the river between the columns of United States and foreign men-of-war. The Blake will carry the members of the diplomatic corps. The Monmouth will carry the Judges of the Supreme Court, Senators and Representatives of the United States, and Governors of States, accompanied by one staff officer. No other invitations will be issued for the review.

The Dolphin, proceeding between the columns, will, as she passes the various ships, be saluted with the honors laid down by international treaties due to the Chief of State, and arriving at the head of the columns will anchor between them. The Blake will anchor at the head of the foreign and the Monmouth of the American column. The flag officers and the Captains of the men-of-war will then be received on board of the Dolphin and be presented to the President of the United States, who will entertain them at lunch. Lunch will at the same time be served on the Blake and Monmouth to the guests on board. The review will terminate by the return of the Dolphin, Blake and Monmouth through the lines, and when the President's flag is hauled down from the Dolphin it will be saluted with twenty-one guns by all the men-of-war present.

The price of private telephones in London is very soon to be reduced from £20 to £10 a year, subject to the condition of a five years contract.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

GRAIN, ETC.

FLOUR—Balto. Best Pat.	$ 4 80	@ $	4 85
High Grade Extra	4 00		4 10
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	73		76½
CORN—No. 2 White	50		51
Yellow	51		52
Ear Yellow per brl	2 80		2 85
OATS—Southern & Penn.	38		41
Western White	38		42
Mixed	38		39
RYE—No. 2	62		62½
HAY—Choice Timothy	16 00		16 50
Good to Prime	15 00		16 00
STRAW—Rye in car lds.	12 00		12 50
Wheat Blocks	7 00		7 50
Oat Blocks	9 00		9 50

CANNED GOODS.

TOMATOES—Stnd. No. 3	90	@ $	1 20
No. 2	82½		85
PEAS—Standards	1 20		1 40
Seconds			1 00
CORN—Dry Pack	—		1 10
Moist			1 00

HIDES.

CITY STEERS	$ 7	@ $	7¾
City Cows	4		4¾
Southern No. 2	5½		5¾

POTATOES & VEGETABLES.

POTATOES—Burbanks	$ 75	@ $	80
Va. Yellow	4 25		4 50
Yams	2 00		3 00
ONIONS	1 00		1 30

PROVISIONS.

HOGS PRODUCTS—shds.	$ 9½	@ $	10
Clear ribsides	10		10¾
Bacon sides	12		12½
Hams	15		15¾
Mess Pork, per bar			20 50
LARD—Crude			11
Best refined			12¾

BUTTER.

BUTTER—Fine Crmy	$ 31	@ $	32
Under fine	30		31
Roll	29		30

CHEESE.

CHEESE—N.Y. Factory	$ 12¾	@ $	13
N. Y. flats	13		13¾
Skim Cheese	8		11

EGGS.

EGGS—State	$ 14½	@ $	15
North Carolina	13½		14

POULTRY.

CHICKENS—Hens	$ 12½	@ $	13
Ducks, per lb	13		14

TOBACCO.

TOBACCO—Md. Infer's	$ 1 50	@ $	1 50
Sound common	3 00		4 00
Middling	6 00		8 00
Fancy	12 00		13 00

LIVE STOCK.

BEEF—Best Beeves	$ 5 25	@ $	5 50
Good to Fair	4 75		5 00
SHEEP	4 50		6 00
Hogs	7 00		7 50

FURS AND SKINS.

MUSKRAT	$ 10	@ $	11
Raccoon	40		45
Red Fox	—		1 00
Skunk Black	—		80
Opossum	22		23
Mink	—		80
Otter	—		6 00

NEW YORK.

FLOUR—Southern	$ 3 15	@ $	4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	77¾		77½
RYE—Western	55		60
CORN—No. 2	52		52¾
OATS—No. 3	33½		33¾
BUTTER—State	22		26¼
EGGS—State	16		16¼
CHEESE—State	9		12

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR—Southern	$ 3 60	@ $	4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	75⅝		75⅝
CORN—No. 3	48¾		48¾
OATS—N. 2	39¼		40
BUTTER—State	27		28
EGGS—Penn. fst	15		15¼

SOMETIME.

Sometime, when all life's lessons have been learned,
And sun and stars for evermore have set,
The things which our weak judgments here have spurned,
The things o'er which we grieve with lashes wet,
Will flash betore us, out of life's dark night,
As stars shine most in deeper tints of blue;
And we shall see how all God's plans are right,
And know what seem reproof was love most true.

And we shall see, while we frown and sigh,
God's plans go on as best for you and me;
How, when we called, He heeded not our cry,
Because His wisdom to the end could see,
And e'en as prudent parents disallow
Too much of sweet to craving babyhood,
So God, perhaps, is keeping from us now
Life's sweetest things, because it seemeth good.

And if sometimes, commingled with life's wine,
We find the wormwood, and rebel and shrink,
Be sure a wiser hand than yours or mine
Pours out this potion for our lips to drink;
And if some friend we love is lying low,
Where human kisses cannot reach his face,
Oh, do not blame the loving Father so,
But wear your sorrow with obedient grace!

And you shall shortly know that longthened breath
Is not the sweetest gift God sends His friend,
And that sometimes the sable pall of death
Conceals the fairest boon His love can send.
If we could push ajar the gates of life,
And stand within, and all God's workings see,
We could interpret all this doubt and strife,
And for each mystery could find a key.

But not to-day. Then be content, poor heart!
God's plans like lilies pure and white unfold:
We must not tear the close-shut leaves apart;
Time will reveal the calyxes of gold.
And if, through patient toil, we reach the land
Where tired feet, with sandals loosed, may rest,
When we shall clearly know and understand,
I think that we will say, "God knew the best."

A JUDGMENT OF SOLOMON.

"Hugh, come here," called Mr. Alfred Nevalls, the active partner of Nevalls, Son & Co., forwarders, from his private office.

The bookkeeper left his desk in the middle of the room and stood silent before his master.

"Close the door and sit down."

Hugh obeyed quietly, demurely, as he did everything else, as undisturbed and as imperturbable as the belfry is to the clangor of the bell.

"Soph—that is Mrs. Nevalls—has returned from Armway and is now visiting her mother, Mrs. Tracey," began Mr. Nevalls.

"Sorry to hear that, Sir."

"And she has little Mary with her."

Mr. Nevalls looked fiercely at his retainer as if expecting a response, and Hugh replied: "Sorry again, Sir."

"Yes, and by the Lord I won't stand it. My—that is, Mrs. Nevalls has broken her word, or at least our understanding; while I have been true to every undertaking. What did she mean by saying that she would take the house at Armway and educate the child if she didn't intend to stay there? She knew full well that, separation or no separtion, I would never submit my little girl to the dominion of that old harridan. And yet she is back here in a month's time.

"I suppose, as it always was, it's 'mother.' She has ruined two lives, but she shan't ruin the third! I tell you, Hugh, I won't stand it; by Jove, I won't stand it!" and Mr. Nevalls, as if to exemplify this determination, began to pace up and down the floor. "You must get little Mary for me," he continued. "I am her natural guardian. The law gives me the right, and now Sophia's—I mean Mrs. Nevalls'—own act makes it a duty. You must get her, and trust me, I'll keep her."

"Yes, sir," said Hugh, and he arose as if he had been asked to fetch a file of paper.

"Wait a moment. Don't be so abrupt. Can't you see I'm nervous? You won't do anything to shock Sophia. She has such a tender, sensitive nature."

"Oh! no, indeed, sir."

"And will you need any money?"

"I will let you know this afternoon, when I have reconnoitred and found out how old and ugly the maid is."

"Well, take your time and method, Hugh. I trust you. But look out for that old warrior if you value your eyes and hair."

"Can't spare them, sir, even to oblige a lady." And silently, furtively, Hugh passed into his office, and thence out of the warehouse, leaving word with the boy at the door that he was going to a funeral, and would not be back before night if he had to drive to the cemetery.

And Alfred Nevalls swung around in his chair and clutched the topmost letter as if it were a drowning man's straw. But to no avail. He could not work. Who can, indeed, when self cries out for justification? The black letters lost their form and meaning and assumed delightful shapes of a fascinating young woman, of a charming little girl. Delightful, yet exasperating, for these pictures seemed to say: "We are yours; why don't you claim us and hold us? Only a coward would abandon those so weak and trustful."

What a fool I've always been!" thought Alfred. "And what's worse, how foolish my present course will some day surely seem. From idiotic infancy I have passed through a driveling youth into asinine manhood, and there I stick. What a muddle I've made of life, or rather what a muddle life is! The more happiness one stores, the quicker it spoils. And yet, when I returned from college and father took me into business, and Sophie smiled, as she always had smiled since we were little children together, and even that old vixen did't show her teeth except to grin, why, earth seemed an Eden."

Meanwhile the faithful Hugh was meditating after his nature, as he proceeded on his mission. "People that play with fire are apt to jump and suck their fingers," he mused. "Matrimonial quarrels are so romantic on the stage and so easily settled; but it is real life, with a red-faced ranger to fan 'em, the prairie flowers are quickly swept away and nothing left but black, baked soil. Well, let them go it."

Hugh turned into a side street and stopped before a mean-looking shop, whose windows bore the proud insignia of Lombardy and displayed a motley collection of diamonds, harmonicas, revolvers, watches, flutes, and razors. When he came out a few minutes later his derby hat had been replaced by a broad-brim, and his demure black frock coat by a velveteen shooting jacket. He gave his drooping mustache an upward twist and grinned inanely, and looked far more like a German tenor out of a job than the confidential clerk of a reputable forwarding house.

It was a fall day, sunshiny, brilliant, with a zest to the air like the tingle of wine. Hugh took a car to the park and then strolled across toward Sammis street, in which the Tracey mansion was situated. There were but few pedestrians abroad, here and there a maid trundling her charge or watching its play from one of the benches; but Hugh saw no fluttering gleam of little Mary's golden curls. He reached a clump of evergreens from which he could espy the house where she was held. To the left was a grove, and beyond this a terrace, at the foot of which ran the street through which he had arrived.

On the upper and lower sides of the grove were broad fields, on which the school children were permitted to play croquet and tennis. But now these were deserted. Indeed, if the park was lonely mornings, this was its loneliest part; hardly a sound, hardly a motion, save the crackle of a falling twig or the lazy curl of smoke from great piles of burning leaves.

Hugh found an obscure seat, and drawing his hat over his eyes thrust his hands into his breeches pockets, outstretched his long legs, seeming to sleep, narrowly watched.

Presently a flaxen-haired, robust maid was busied with the ice at the Tracey's basement entry, and then Hugh awoke. What more natural than that a poor German exile should dare approach and accost a woman of his race? What more natural than that a blue-eyed Madchen should chatter at the joyful sound of her mother tongue?

Oh, yes, she was more than busy. She could not linger with the much-to-be-commiserated respectable stranger. Her mistress was a housewife with the eye of a lynx, and her mistress's daughter had arrived to visit and was quite ill, and she must attend on her and the little girl, besides the many duties of the ordinary day. A pleasant hour for a stroll with the child? Indeed it was, and more the pity. Her mistress would not let her grandhild out of her sight; did she fear that she might harm one so innocent? And the Madchen shrugged her plump shoulders and hurried into the house as the whistle resounded and a shrill voice strained the tube.

So Hugh, by a circuitous route, returned to his eyric and waited, feeling rather discouraged. But by and by the door of the Tracey mansion opened and slammed, and a short, stout, red-faced woman, who looked angry with herself since there was no other suitable antagonist present, came down the steps, tightly grasping a child by the hand. A dainty little girl, with long golden hair and happy eyes that danced impatient to the restraint of her grandmother's stride. She marched up the street as if to a bastion. She wheeled at the corner and entered the park by that very path near which Hugh lay in ambush, and little Mary skipped blithely by her side like a Cupid attending one of the Fates.

"Deuce take it," muttered Hugh. "I never shall have a better chance. There's not a soul in sight. But what can I do? I can't loosen those bread-hooks short of a garroting."

He withdrew the closer among the evergreens as the pair approached, and looked about him in desperation. The lazy curl of the smoke caught his eye and suggested a wicked design. But there was success in it, for saint or shrew, victim or vixen, would surely be affected alike by such a peril. He deftly wove a wisp of leaves, twigs and grass. He lighted it. He crept behind the matron and dropped it on her trailing woolen skirt. In an instant he was by her side with hands upraised and alarm-protruding eyes.

"Beg pardon, Ma'am," he shouted, "but your dress is all ablaze."

Now if there was one thing—persons were out of the running—that the Widow Tracey feared it was fire. There was a directness about it which she could appreciate. Her lecture on lamps, which she delivered whenever a new servant was engaged, and consequently very often, would have been a potent advertising medium for an electric light company. And so, as she looked behind her and saw the smudge, she lost her head and found her feet at the same moment. Without a thought of the child, she sped across the lawn toward her home, surprising the air with singular screams.

Hugh stamped on the wisp, which he had adroitly kicked from the skirt, and then, raising the terrified little girl in his arms, disappeared through the windings of the grove. A moment later they were seated in a down-town car, little Mary contentedly munching her orange and Hugh holding her hand as carefully, if not as agressively, as her grandmother had.

"You are glad to go and see your papa?" said he.

"Yes, and my mamma, too."

"And you love your papa?"

"Oh, yes; and my dear mamma."

Hugh thought for a moment. It was touching to hear this child speak so confidingly of parents who had separated. Their bickerings had not affected her instinct at least; perhaps its purity might bind what they had loosed.

"That's right, little one," he said, "always speak of your father and mother as if they were united in all things as they are in your love."

Little Mary looked at him inquiringly as if she but half comprehended.

"I love my papa and mamma, bofe of dem together," she stoutly reiterated.

Poor Widow Tracey ran and screamed and smelled smoke and felt hot until she reached the street. Then as she could not help from perceiving that the passers by were not a whit alarmed for her safety, but rather for their own, shunning her as one of unsound mind, she gradually appreciated that her blood was responsible for the heat and the bonfires for the smoke, and then she suddenly recalled little Mary.

Back to the park she sped, screaming anew, and more surprisingly, and those who had only suspected were now sure of her mania. Back to the very spot, where the offending wisp still smoldered, but no signs of the child, no signs of him who had so basely deceived her. Unharmed, yet scorched by the fires of indignation, Mrs. Tracey at length returned to her home. She entered her daughter's room in a whirl of volubility.

"He's done it," she cried. "The wretch, the villain. He's stolen the child; we are ruined, undone. I'll have the law on him if I live. Oh, how I hate him, with his smug German spies. I'll arrest that one for arson, for breach of the peace, for—for kidnapping, Sophia, what ails you? Why aren't you excited? Why don't you faint?"

But Sophie only settled back on the pillows and smiled.

"My little girl is safe with her father," she said. "I—I only wish she had on a prettier dress."

"Oh, you!" screamed the widow. "I know you. You are as weak as your father was. But I'll strengthen you as I used to strengthen him. I'll send for my lawyer. We'll see whether Justice is the woman they figure her to be. I'll send for little Mr. Phibbs. And oh, my dear child, be firm. Remember your wrongs; try to be like me." But Sophia only smiled, and was silent.

Little Mr. Phibbs came, and the next day Alfred Nevalls was served with a writ of habeas corpus requiring him to have the body of one Mary Nevalls, an infant, by him alleged to be unlawfully detained, together with the cause of her detention, before the Hon. Samuel Badger, Justice of the Supreme Court, at his chambers on the following Saturday. When this was served by Phibbs, Jr., who exhibited the County Clerk's seal and the indorsement of the Judge on the original with the air of a veteran, Hugh whistled and murmured, "I thought so," and Mr. Nevalls swore. A moment later and he despatched his clerk in hot haste in quest of his attorney, the vigorous Abel Burgess.

Saturday morning, bright and early, the Widow Tracey occupied Judge Badger's front office. Little Mr. Phibbs, smiling and sparkling, was in her train, and so was Sophia, silent, distrait, with heaving bosom and twitching lips. The widow sniffed curiously at the unopened letters on the desk, and regarded the black and red labelled law books with suspicion and disdain. As why should she not who was a law unto herself? Sophia sighed. And little Mr. Phibbs twirled his glasses, consulted his watch, and mentally calculated a bill of costs.

Little Mary arrived in charge of a stalwart nurse, backed by the faithful Hugh, and then there was commotion. The widow sobbed and raised her hands in eloquent appeal. She threw herself on her knees before the child and strained her to her breast. And the stalwart nurse said "Humph," which meant a great deal more, and Hugh unconsciously twisted his moustaches into similarity with the German tenor's. But little Mary stretched out her arms to her mother, who quietly crossed the room and took her on her lap, nor did the guardian twain offer any opposition.

The widow, being thus relieved, turned her attention to her male foe whom she recognized, despite his sedate attire. In piercing tones she denounced him as a spy, an assassin, a petroleuse—this latter confidently with contempt of gender. She dared him to deny his villainy, which he made no attempt to do, and demanded of the two court officers in waiting his instant seizure and immurement. As these two representatives of the dormant side of the law were political associates of Hugh's, and lived in the same ward, they merely grinned and occasionally commanded silence.

Mr. Justice Badger entered from his private office, and bowing stiffly, seated himself at his desk, and began to fuss with his papers. Presenly Alfred Nevalls, in company with Abel Burgess, Esq., and a great armful of legal tomes, entered.

Alfred saluted his wife gravely and seated himself on the opposite side of the room. And poor Sophia bent her head and kissed little Mary's cheek.

Abel Burgess arose and hitched his coat collar.

"May it please your Honor," he said, "we waive certain objections to the sufficiency of the petition and to the form of the writ. We produce here with the child and file our return alleging that we are her lawful guardian and entitled to her custody."

"We traverse that return, your Honor," replied little Mr. Phibbs briskly. "And shall show that the defendant is an improper and dangerous person for such a charge, by reason of dissolute habits, atheistic views, and violent temper."

"Good, good," cried the widow, but Sophia looked toward her husband with tear-filled eyes as if protesting, "I don't believe him."

"Then you must take the affirmative," growled Abel Burgess.

"Softly, my friend; we shall see about that," breathed little Mr. Phibbs. And hammer and tongs, gently and insinuatingly the twain argued and reargued, the one citing unanswerable cases, the other quoting indisputable statutes.

Finally Mr. Justice Badger, who had sat like one in a reverie with his eyes fixed on little Mary, raised his hand and the discussion ceased.

"An application of this nature," he said, "appeals to the equitable side of the court. There is but one view to be considered, and that is the welfare of this interesting little girl. To insure this, I can deliver her into the care of her father, of her mother, or of any third person," (there Sophia sobbed,) "but before entering upon an investigation which seems likely to be acrimonious, and to deepen unhappy differences, I wish to hear from the one who, after all, has the most at stake. Come to me, little one, won't you? don't be afraid."

Little Mary slid from her mother's lap, and climbed quite courageously on the judge's knee.

"Tell me how old you are, my dear?"

"Nearly theven, Sir."

"And do you love your papa?"

"My papa and my dear mamma."

"And would you like to stay always with your papa and have him take care of you?"

"With my papa and my dear mamma. I want bofe of dem together."

Sophia's head was bowed; her tears were dropping on her distracted bosom. Alfred crossed the room and stood by his wife's side.

"Oh, why did you leave me?" he whispered, "and why did you return? You knew it would make me angry."

"I—I hoped it would; for then I would surely see you."

"There, there," said Judge Badger quite fiercely, as he tucked his bandanna away in his coat-tail pocket. "Enough of this. I'll adjourn the hearing indefinitely and consign this sweet little child to the care of her parents. 'Whom God hath joined together let no man put asunder,' nor any old woman, either," and he glanced vindictively toward the baffled ranger.—[New York Times.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

Its Cornerstone Laid a Century Ago—It has Cost Over $2,000,000.

It is said that the White House at Washington has cost $2,232,000 down to the present time. To start with the State of Virginia contributed $120,000 and the State of Maryland $72,000 to build it. A prize of $500 had been offered for the finest design and this was awarded to a young Charleston Irishman named James Hoban, who followed closely the Duke of Leinster's palace at Dublin. The plan contemplated a three-story building, but Congress refused to appropriate the money for anything so extravagant and the District Commissioners cut down the design to two stories and a basement, with a length of 170 feet and a depth of 68 feet.

Washington finally induced Congress to add to the sums contributed by Maryland and Virginia and enough to finish the work of construction. The corner-stone was laid in the presence of President Washington October 13, 1792, and President John Adams took his family into it in November, 1800, though Mrs. Adams complained of the discomforts to which she was subjected in its unfinished condition. Congress had appropriated $15,000 to furnish the building, but its expenditure was strung along for four years.

At the beginning of the first administration of Jefferson and each of the administrations of Madison $14,000 was appropriated, but in 1814, at the taking of Washington, the mansion was burned by the British soldiers. A heavy rain saved it from entire destruction. The red sand-stone was painted white to remove the traces of the fire, and the building has since been known as the White House in consequence.

In Jackson's first term the front Ionic portico was added at a cost of $19,000, and when Harrison came in the foreign mahogany furniture was replaced with American at a cost of $6,000. During Lincoln's first term $29,000 was laid out in repairs. In 1865 the house was thoroughly overhauled and refurnished at an expense of $76,000, and two years later $59,000 was spent for similar purposes. In Grant's first term $135,000, and in his second $110,000 was spent; in Hayes', $.0,000, and during the Garfield-Arthur Administration, $110,000.

In the last mentioned sum is included the cost of refitting the mansion with modern conveniences and substituting a jeweled glass screen in the vestibule for a former wooden partition. During Cleveland's term there was an expenditure of $74,000, and during Harrison's one of $96,000—the average annual outlay of recent years having been $25,000.

The President's family has at its disposal five bedrooms, a dining room, a sitting room and the red room for a parlor, the east room, the green room, the blue room and the State dining room being reserved by tradition for public purposes. Mrs. Harrison urged that the wings should be added to the building for the comfort of her successors. It has also been proposed that another building should be erected near at hand for the President's family, and that the White House should be given up to official use.—[Buffalo Courier.

What "Missouri" Means.

The word Missouri properly means "Wooden Canoe." It belongs to the Illinois dialect of the Algonquin Indian language, the language which was generally spoken by the various aboriginal tribes that dwelt between the Mississippi river and the Delaware bay and which contained many words used by the Indians of New England. The *Brooklyn Eagle* says it is not very difficult to gather support for the definition or derivation of the name. Indian dictionaries are common enough, and representatives of the Algonquins yet remain, although neither are readily accessible to everybody. Among the Abenakis, or Indians of Maine, a boat or canoe was called "A-ma-sui." With the Narragansetts it was "Me-shu-e"; with the Delawares it was "Ma-sho-la"; with the Miamis about Lake Michigan it was "Missola;" with the Illinois tribe it was "Wicwes-Missuri" for a birch bark canoe, and "We-Mis-su-re," or "We-Mes-su-re," for a wooden canoe or canoe fashioned from a log of wood. The name Missouri was originally applied by the Illinois and other Indians of the Lake Michigan region to the tribe of Indians living west of the Mississippi and along the great Muddy river. The term, liberally interpreted, meant "The wooden canoe people," or, "The people who use wooden canoes." The Lake Michgan Indians uniformly used birch bark canoes, while the Indians on the Muddy river used canoes dug out of logs. The turbulent stream (the Missouri) was not adapted to frail bark vessels, and the use of log canoes was to the lake Indians such a peculiarity that they named the tribe or people using them from this characteristic.

It is estimated that the capacity of the various means of transporting sight-seers between the heart of Chicago and the World's Fair Grounds will be about 100,000 an hour.

FROM LOFTY PLACES.

How a Stranger May Get a Good View of New York.

I will suggest the method by which visitors can gain at once the personal impression of New York as a whole which the best map poorly conveys. To begin, I would have them view it on both sides, the Brooklyn and Jersey fronts, and "the islands" with their institutions, from the ferry boats east and west. Then let them obtain those "bird's-eye" views which various points afford, and which are rivaled only by the views from the Boston State House dome and Eiffel tower in Paris. That from St. Paul's Cathedral in London, owing to the fog and smoke, affects one chiefly through the imagination, which in truth it powerfully excites. There will be a grand lookout in Philadelphia when the tower of the public building shall be finished. But rarely will you get such a metropolitan prospect as from any one of three elevations which I select from the many available.

First, then, get leave to ascend the noble clock-tower of the Produce Exchange, very near the island point where the city had its beginnings. Below you is the site of the old fort, in which the Dutch governors ruled "New Amsterdam," and which hard-headed Petrus Stuyvesant had to surrender to the Duke of York's forces—their first act being to rechristen the settlement and fasten their master's name upon us. Within sight, everywhere, is perhaps the most continuously historic ground of the Revolution, and at your feet the spot whence King George's beaten soldiery finally left these shores. Here, too, are the Battery and Bowling Green. Look off, and you will never forget the scene about you. The vast commercial region stretches northward. You can almost throw a stone into Wall street, where Washington took his presidential oath. In this direction you see the grandest buildings vying in height with Trinity Church and St. Paul's; a little further, mark the "Telegraphic Capitol," and the towers and domes of the lofty newspaper edifices. Everywhere, as far as the eye can see, is a mass of stores, warehouses, financial buildings; in short, the spreading traffic, the strictly commercial and executive portion of the town. Survey the harbor, to Liberty and Staten Islands, to the forts, and through the Narrows to the sea. To right and left are the rivers, the Bridge, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and the inland hills. Both of the rivers, you remember, are to be bridged and tunneled again and again. What splendor of life and movement in the streets and on the water! Such a maritime panorama at all hours, with ferryboats, tugs, schooners, steamers, going to and fro, and ships and yachts at anchor, can be seen nowhere else on earth,—there being no other city, equally huge, that is at once ocean port and metropolis.

Now go three miles northward, and you are in that civic centre which has shifted, within memory, from the City Hall Park to Union Square, and again to Madison Square—the plaza, around which are tokens of our most brilliant life and pleasure. Here you are whirled up the delightful Sevillian tower of the "Garden," and from a height of 300 feet look out "over the roofs of the world"—picturesquely broken up, spire-pierced, full of color. Here you view the social and residential "uptown" region—rich and proud mansions, the costly hotels, the theatres, clubs, music halls, opera houses. The Roman Catholic Cathedral lifts its white spires over all. You see the churches, homes, and play-houses of upper-class New York, as it now exists.

Three miles more, and you may climb the Belvedere on the highest eminence of Central Park. Here one is enchanted by viewing that long pleasure-ground which nature and art combine to make so varied. It is too narrow, perhaps, but this enables you to see how it is bordered with new and stately mansions, and to look away to the Riverside and Morningside parks, and yonder to the "Cathedral Heights," to be crowned anon by the Grant Mausoleum, the Columbia University, and by that coming wonder—the Protestant cathedral. Between is the "new New York," a spacious tract with fair streets, houses of modern design, a score of new churches, and all the evidences of amazing recent growth. Above Central Park, the Harlem district is a city in itself.—[E. C. Stedman in St. Nicholas.

The Name of God in Forty-five Languages.

English, God; German, Got or Gott; Gothic, Guth; Assyrian, Ilu; Aramaic, Ela'h; Hebrew, El or Elohim; Greek, Dei; Latin, Deus; French, Dieu; Spanish, Diou; Catalan, Deu; Portuguese, Deos; Italian, Iddio; Piedmontese, Iddiou; Roman, Dumnden; Welsh, Dury; Gaelic, Dia; Irish, Ozsi; Manx (Isle of Man), Jee; Breton, Doue; Dutch, God; Danish and Swedish, Gud; Icelandic, Guo; Surinam, Gado; Creolese of West Indies, Godt; Albanian (Gheg), Perendia; Albanian (Tosk), Heptvis; Basque, Seme; Slavonic, Erz; Bohemian, Bun; Bulgarian, Eotz; Upper Wendish, Boh; Lower Wendish, Bohg; Slovenian, Bog; Servian, Lory; Croatian, Bogu; Finnish, Jumala; Laplander, Jubmel; Turkish, Allha; Syriac, Eloah; Maltese, Alla; Persian, Goda; Japanese, Kami; Chinese of Ning-po, Jing-ming; Eskimos, Gudib—[St. Louis Republic.

A Feast.

A correspondent sends a short account of a winter custom which has been her delight ever since she commenced housekeeping. A piece of fat boiled pork is suspended from the roof of the porch, or from some canopy near the house. It must be fastened high enough to be quite out of reach of dogs and cats. After a few days some adventurous little bird, it may be a snow bird, a woodpecker or a titmouse, finds the treat, which kind hands have provided for him and his fellows. He partakes of it, and then flies away to tell his mate of his discovery. The good news soon spreads, and there is scarcely a minute of the day in which the observer cannot see some little one pecking away at the pork. The experiment should be tried in order to realize the enjoyment that may be derived from watching the guests at this feast.—[Our Animal Friends.

The New Bread.

The favor with which the new bread, made with Royal Baking Powder instead of yeast, has been received by our best housekeepers and most expert bread makers is really wonderful. "It saves all the hard and tedious work of kneading and moulding," writes one. "Less than an hour from the dry flour to the most perfect loaf of bread I ever saw," writes another. "Fresh bread every day," says another, "and that the lightest, finest and most wholesome, is something to live for." "We relish the bread better than the old kind;" "it is ahead of any yeast bread I ever baked;" "the bread was whiter and softer." "Best of all," writes an enthusiastic housewife, "we can eat the Royal unfermented bread when freshly baked, or even when warm, with perfect impunity. It is actually an anti-dyspeptic."

"This bread has a 'nutty' taste, that is peculiarly pleasing," writes still another. This is owing to the fact that the active gas-producing principle of the Royal is derived from the pure grape acid.

The great value of this bread arises from the fact that in it are preserved all the most nutritive elements of the flour, some of which are decomposed and destroyed by the action of yeast. The loss of these properties is what makes fresh yeast bread unwholesome. The use of the Royal Baking Powder instead of yeast is found to make a finer, lighter bread, devoid of all dyspeptic qualities. The same gas—carbonic—is produced as where yeast is used, but it is evolved from the baking powder itself and not from the flour. Thereby the bread is made more wholesome and actually anti-dyspeptic. The greater convenience, where a batch of the finest bread can be made and baked in less than an hour with no danger of a sour or heavy loaf, must be appreciated by everyone.

The receipt for making this bread is herewith given, and housekeepers will do well to cut it out and preserve it:

To make one loaf—One quart flour, one teaspoonful salt, half a teaspoonful sugar, two heaping teaspoonfuls Royal Baking Powder, half medium-sized cold boiled potato, and water. Sift together thoroughly flour, salt, sugar and baking powder; rub in the potato; add sufficient water to mix smoothly and rapidly into a stiff batter, about as soft as for pound-cake; about a pint of water to a quart of flour will be required—more or less according to the brand and quality of the flour used. Do not make a stiff dough, like yeast bread. Pour the batter into a greased pan, 4½x8 inches, and four inches deep, filling about half full. The loaf will rise to fill the pan when baked. Bake in very hot oven forty-five minutes, placing paper over first fifteen minutes baking, to prevent crusting too soon on top. Bake at once. *Don't mix with milk.*

Perfect success requires the most careful observance of all these details, and the author of the receipt emphasizes the statement that Royal Baking Powder only can be used because it is the only powder in which the ingredients are prepared so as to give that continuous action necesary to raise the larger bread loaf.

To every reader who will write the result of her bread making from this receipt to the Royal Baking Powder Co., 106 Wall street, New York, that company announce that they will send in return, free, a copy of a most practical and useful cook book, containing one thousand receipts for all kinds of baking, cooking, etc. Mention this paper.

A Cure for Stammering.

A gentleman who stammered from childhood almost up to manhood gives a very simple remedy for the misfortune: Go into a room where you will be quiet and alone, get some book that will interest but not excite you, and sit down and read two hours aloud to yourself, keeping your teeth together. Do the same thing every two or three days, or once a week if very tiresome, always taking care to read slowly and distinctly, moving the lips but not the teeth. Then, when conversing with others, try to speak as slowly and distinctly as possible and make up your mind that you will not stammer. Well, I tried this remedy, not having much faith in it, I must confess, but willing to do almost anything to cure myself of such an annoying difficulty. I read for two hours aloud with my teeth together. The first result was to make my tongue and jaws ache—that is, while I was reading—and the next to make me feel as if something had loosened my talking apparatus, for I could speak with less difficulty immediately. The change was so great that every one who knew me remarked it. I repeated this remedy every five or six days for a month, and then at longer intervals until cured.—Good Health.

Why Dynamite is a High Explosive.

Dynamite is a high explosive because each molecule of the nitro-glycerine in it contains in itself the elements which produce explosion, and they are so nicely balanced that it takes very little to transform them into gas, the sudden expansion of which is apt to produce disastrous consequences. Gunpowder, on the other hand, is merely a mechanical mixture of ingredients which must combine in order to explode, and the grains catch fire from each other progressively.

It is hard for the shepherd to fatten the sheep that prefer to live on husks.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

Do Not Be Deceived with Pastes, Enamels and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron and burn red. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every cake.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. APRIL 20.

THE RACKET

Largest assortment Kidgloves.
Largest assortment New Dress Goods.
Largest assortment Dress Trimmings.
Largest assortment Spring Jackets and Capes
Largest assortment Cloaks for the Baby.
Largest assortment Silk Ties.
Largest assortment Silk Gloves and Mitts.
Largest assortment of Hosiery.
Largest assortment Muslin Underwear.
Largest assortment Gauze Underwear.
Largest assortment Child's Lace Caps.
Largest assortment of Ribbons.
Largest assortment of Novelties
Largest assortment of Shoes.
Largest assortment of Everything at the Lowest Prices, U will find in Bellefonte, Kom and C.

G. R. SPIGELMEYER,
SHEM SPIGELMEYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa

PERSONAL.

——Mr. P. B. Jordon, of Tusseyville, gave our sanctum a call.

——Mr. Jeremiah Snavely has not yet recovered from his illness.

——Miss Korman, of Farmers Mills, was among our callers this week.

——Daniel Bohn, of Boalsburg, one of our faithful patrons, called in to see us this week.

——Col. J. L. Spangler and wife, of Bellefonte, spent Sunday in Centre Hall with the Col's. parents.

——David Keller called upon the REPORTER and had his label put on to '94. We like the '94 class.

——Hon. W. A. Murray, of Boalsburg, was in town on Monday, and gave us a shake of the hand.

——Luther Gisewite and family, of Coburn, spent Sunday with the family of Mr. George Ocker.

——Mr. Frank Stover, butcher, of Bellefonte, was in town Tuesday and favored our sanctum with his presence.

——Mr. A. P. Wakefield, of Mt. Union, was in Centre Hall on a business trip this week and found time to give us a pleasant call.

——Mr. Lafayette Moore, one of Centre Hill's most respected citizens, was a pleasant caller at this office and had his label put on to '94.

——Mr. Thomas Hosterman, of Rebersburg has moved into the one side of the house of George Ocker. Mr. Hosterman will study dentistry with his brother Dr. Hosterman.

——William Goheen, farmer and popular auctioneer, gave the REPORTER a call. The farm he now lives on, belonging to his father's estate, will be offered at public sale.

——Rev. G. W. Curren, of Glen Rock arrived Wednesday morning, having come to attend the funeral of his father-in-law, Mr. Michael Willow.

——Our old farmer friend, Samuel Burrell, of near Penn Hall, gave us a pleasant call; he looks the picture of health, and he took pleasure to put his REPORTER label out to '94.

——Mr. D. F. Lose left Wednesday evening for a trip west. He will stop off in Greensburg and Pittsburg and from thence go to Cincinnati, remain there a short time, and will then join his wife in Aurora, Illinois, and they will then spend some time at the World's Fair before returning home.

——Miss Grace and Emily Alexander departed on Tuesday afternoon for a short visit to Millheim, whence they will proceed to several of the Eastern cities and spend a month or more, when they will start on their trip to the Pacific coast, taking in the World's Fair en route to join their father in California. Grace and Emily were fine young ladies and their friends in Centre Hall much regret their departure.

Not Substantial.

Newly constructed Chicago hotels are already collapsing, having been built with an eye to business during the coming fair. If these concerns cave in before full of guests, how will it be when some of the Centre county heavy weights are guests in such concerns? A week ago two of these "hotels" collapsed within twenty-four hours of each other.

BIG FIRE.

Lewistown's Principal Manufacturing Industry in Ruins.

The destruction of the Mann edge tool works at Lewistown, on last Friday night would be regarded as a public calamity were it not for the probability of their being rebuilt at once. The loss will reach $75,000, on which there are insurances amounting to $26,500. During the progress of the fire great interest, bordering on excitement, was centred on the oil tank, which occupies a position on the bank of the creek just below the works, and explosion of terrific force seemed imminent several times when sparks or burning debris fell near the shed covering the huge tank. A constant stream of water deluged the shed and surroundings during the progress of the fire.

The fire was discovered about ten o'clock and a great crowd of people were drawn to the scene. Some think the fire of incendiary origin, but the probability is that it resulted from sparks lodging on some of the upper timbers.

The Joseph R. Mann Edge & Tool Co. started its operations at Lewistown about four months ago. It was established as one of the few concerns independent of the American Axe & Tool Trust, and was favored with large orders.

Seventy-five men were employed and fifty more had been engaged to start in within a few weeks, so as to get out sufficient work to fill the orders. The Graybill flouring mills had been purchased in which all the manfacturing was carried on. These consisted of two large brick buildings supplied with all the necessary water power to run the machinery. One of the buildings was five stories high, and it was in the upper portion of this building where the fire was first discovered. Not having sufficient fire apparatus to quell the spreading flames the result was that the two buildings suffered to the extent that flames could accomplish.

A Swift Ride.

Mr. W. C. Heinle, Esq., of Bellefonte, and Mr. Nagle, had an experience on Friday morning which came near resulting seriously for them. Mr. Heinle and Mr. Nagle went to the Bear Meadows where Mr. Heinle owns considerable timber land, for the purpose of selling some of it to Mr. Nagle. After their business was over they boarded a truck to return. Their truck gained a terrible rate of speed, and the breaks refusing to work, the truck jumped the track and threw them withheavy force upon the stones. Mr. Heinle received severe bruises about the head and face. Mr. Nagle was bruised about the head and had a finger broken.

Have Started West.

Jacob Harpster, with his family, bid good-bye to Centre Hall, on Monday before departing for their future home in Missoula, Montana. They will spend a week with their daughter Mrs. Homer Barr, of Jeanette, Pa., and and spend a short time with relatives in Illinois and stay a short time in Chicago for the World's Fair. They will then go direct to Montana. Two sons, Isaac and Charles, and a daughter, Mrs. Wilson Moore have been making Missoula their home for several years. The REPORTER wishes them success in their future home.

Pastor Elected.

Last Sunday the Reformed church of Lock Haven held an election for a pastor and it resulted in the unanimous choice of Rev. George E. Limbert, of Madisonburg, now a student in the Theological seminary at Lancaster, Pa., where he will finish his studies this coming May. The congregation at Chathams Run also made the same choice. It is likely that Mr. Limbert will accept.—*Centre Democrat.*

A Chance for the Deer.

The governor has signed the bill that prevents the killing of deer in Pennsylvania for a period of three years. In that space of time deer will be plenty if the law is rigidly enforced. The Centre Hall and Centre county nimrods can now salt down their Winchesters, and shoulder arms again in three years, when deer will be bigger and plentier.

He Retires.

Geo. R. Miess, ag't, who has been one of the active business men of the southern precinct, has retired for the present. The farm he sold to Henry Lingle and the store to Jacob Smith. George can hardly stand it to be doing nothing, and we expect to see him in business again ere long. He advertises a public sale in another column.

New Smith Shop.

Mr. Boob, the carriage maker is building a shop in the rear of the blacksmith shop on the Harpster property which will be ready for use in a short time. The old blacksmith shop will be remodeled for a ware-room for his finished work. This will make quite an improvement on this old building.

——Boozer Bros. have a big assortment of horse collars from 75 cents up.

DEATH OF MICHAEL WILLOW.

One of Centre Halls' Oldest Citizens Peacefully Breathed His Last.

Michael Willow, for many years a resident of this town, and the oldest male inhabitant of it, died peacefully, at his home last Sunday night. Mr. Willow had been in poor health for a number of years, suffering with lung and stomach trouble, and during the past few weeks was confined to his bed, sinking gradually. His age was 79 years, 3 months and 4 days.

Mr. Willow was an earnest member f the Evangelical church, and always at his post when health permitted, and supported the church work to the best of his ability. He leaves a widow and three daughters, Mrs. Rev. G. W. Curren, of Glen Rock, Pa., Mrs. Amanda Spangler, and Mrs. Stever Lobough, of this place, three daughters having preceded the father to the Eternal home.

The funeral was held on Wednesday morning, at nine o'clock, from his late residence, interment being made in the Centre Hall cemetery. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. H. C. Goodling, of the Evangelical church assisted by Rev. H. N. Minnich, of the Methodist church.

PETER KUHN DEAD.

An Aged and Respected Citizen of Boalsburg Passes Away.

Peter Kuhn, of Boalsburg, died on Thursday, 13 inst., at the home of his son, Alex Kuhn. His age was 88 years, 3 months and 17 days. Father Kuhn was a highly respected man, possessed of good qualities, and led an upright, Christian life. His health was feeble for some weeks, but he attained the age that is allotted to few. He is spoken of in terms of praise by all who knew him, and that speaks volumes for the departed patriarch.

Liable for Damages.

In a late opinion the supreme court says that if an engineer on a railroad engine approaching a point where it is his duty to sound a whistle, as required by the statutes, observes near by on a highway a man struggling with a team of horses hitched to a wagon, and can see from the surrounding that sounding a whistle will make the team unmanageble and endanger the team and man, it is his duty to desist until the danger point is passed, or if necessary stop the train, and if he does not, but needlessly sounds the whistle and permits steam to escape causing them to run away, the company is liable for the injuries inflicted.

Have Dropped Out.

Millheim seems to have let the branch railroad project and the water works go over board. The two enterprises have dropped out of sight. We did think there would be more push with our neighbors, they are in need of both, and would have given the town a little boom that it could have stood right well. Try, try again.

That little failure of the knitting factory should not discourage the people with reference to other enterprises.

Took Possession.

On Monday morning the mill property and coal yards purchased from Kurtz & Son by R. E. Bartholomew, were handed over to the successor, who at once took possession and business was resumed as of old. As soon as possible the new firm will equip the plant as a roller flouring mill, an enterprise which the vicinity is greatly in need of.

Go To the Opening.

Mrs. C. B. Boob started to Philadelphia this morning and will return next week with a larger and nicer assortment of goods than ever before. Do not miss her opening as she will offer for sale a large stock of Pattern hats and bonnets. Everybody is invited. Opening days Thursday, April 27th and Saturday, 29th. 2t

Dedication.

The new Lutheran church at Middleburg, will be dedicated on Sunday the 23rd day of April, 1893. On Saturday evening the Rev. Dr. Weber of Sunbury will preach, at 7.30 p. m. and on Sunday morning at 10 a. m. the Rev. Dr. Enders, of York, Pa., will preach the dedicatorial sermon.

Removed from Millheim.

Mr. Jacob Sankey, of Millheim, says the *Journal*, has gone to Philadelphia to make his home with his son S. K. Sankey.

Dr. W. S. Harter has removed from Millheim to State College where he has opened a dental office.

Nearly a Centenarian.

Mr. Daniel Tressler, of near Linden Hall, in about two months, will end his 92 year. The old gentleman is still healthy enough to live until he reaches the 100. He belongs to a family of stout, hardy men, inured to hardships with constitutions that withstood service which men of our day and generation could not endure.

Great Advantages.

You will not make a mistake by calling at the Philad. Branch, Bellefonte, for clothing for men, boys and children. They will give you greater satisfaction for your money than any other dealer. Unusual bargains will be given. Give them a trial.

SUDDEN DEATH.

Jeremiah Haines, one of Miles Township's Best Citizens Dies.

In the death of Jeremiah Haines, on last Friday night, at his home in Rebersburg, Miles township mourns the loss of one of its most useful citizens. Mr. Haines attained the age of seventy-eight years. He was a native of Aaronsburg, but has lived in Miles township the greater part of his useful life, where he was engaged in farming, and for several terms filled the office of Justice of the Peace in a highly creditable manner. He was honest, just and upright in all his ways, and to live a Christian life was his aim. He was a devoted member of the Lutheran church.

As a neighbor he was kind; a helper in time of need; liberal towards all meritorious projects, and public spirited as a citizen. The writer knew Esq. Haines long and well, and found in him an esteemed friend, and a reader of the REPORTER for a quarter of a century.

If there were more men like Jeremiah Haines, how much better the world would be.

Mr. Haines retired on Friday evening last apparently well. During the night he became uneasy, left his bed and went out on the porch. He called his daughter for some medicine he was in the habit of taking and went into the house where he laid down again, and a doctor was sent for, but before the physician arrived he was no more.

He was twice married, but both wives preceded him to the other shore. He had two children by his first wife, George B. Haines and Mrs. Thomas Royer. He was an uncle of Howard Homan of our town, and was the only survivor of his brothers and sisters. His death closes the record of his parental family upon earth.

Big Fire at Osceola.

Osceola suffered from another disastrous conflagration last Thursday afternon. About 3 o'clock fire broke out in the boiler house of J. P. Pie & Co.'s machine shops, and a high wind prevailing at the time, the arduous efforts to save the property were only partially successful. The machine shops and foundry, together with all their contents, were soon licked up or destroyed by the flames. Fortunately the blacksmith shop and the car department were saved, otherwise the whole plant would have been wiped out of existence. The loss, as it is, however, will be very heavy, running up to at least $20,000 on which there is a partial insurance. The origin of the fire was purely accidental. The enterprise was one of Osceola's leading industries, and gave steady employment to a large number of hands. It is expected that the firm noted for their enterprise, will rebuild at an early date.

A Boy Gets $12,000 Damages.

Merritt Thorn, a Long Island boy, eleven years old, recovered $12,000 damages from the Western Union Telegraph company. While living in Camden two years ago he was injured for life by attempting to pick up a live wire belonging to the telegraph company. It had dropped across an electric light wire. The accident destroyed the boy's nervous system and his memory is gone, and never, in the opinion of the physicians, can it be restored. The suit was tried in the federal court and the jury at the same time gave the boy's father $125 for the loss of services. It is likely the case will be appealed to the United States supreme court.

Long in the Service.

Andrew Wolfkill, conductor of the mail train on the Sunbury and Lewistown railroad, has entered upon the fortieth year of continuous service in the employ of the Pennsylvania railroad. He is only fifty-eight years of age, engaging in the railroading at the age of nineteen, since which time he has met with thirty-five accidents in the way of cars being off the track or over an embankment.

The New Landlord.

Mr. Newbauer, the successor of Mr. Brandon in the Brockerhoff house, Bellefonte, is now under full headway, and has added some improvements to the hotel equipment, and will further improve the interior, to keep up with the times. He will be a popular landlord.

Has Charge of the Mill.

R. E. Bartholomew having charge of the Kurtz mills now, Alf. Krape will be the man who will shake the mill-dust from his clothes, and look as though it had been snowing on him. Alf. has had some experience in milling.

Left For Altoona.

Cyrus Goss shipped his household goods last week to Altoona. Mr. Goss and the family left for Altoona on Monday.

His Hand Cut Off.

W. D. Breon, who resides near Livonia, had his right hand cut off by a circular saw recently, while at work on Brown's saw mill.

——C. P. Long & Co., sell brown sugar at 3½, and sugar syrup at 20 cents per gallon.

A BRILLIANT WEDDING.

The Home of Major Fisher, at Penn Hall the Scene of a Happy Marriage.

The cheerful home of Maj. J. B. Fisher, at Penn Hall, was the scene of a brilliant wedding, on Tuesday. The occasion was the marriage of his second daughter, Miss Ella S. to Mr. M. L. Snyder, a rising young member of the Sunbury bar. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. D. M. Wolf. The bride is an amiable and accomplished young lady, that graced the home she is to leave to set sail in her own bark on life's sea, with a loving husband of high standing in his own home, for her pilot. May their journey through life know nothing but the joy of the wedding day.

Many invited guests, principally relatives of the happy pair were present. The ceremony took place at 12 m. The bride and groom were preceded by Miss Lola, the Major's little granddaughter as flower girl, and the bride's sister, Miss Mary Fisher and Mr. Walton of Sunbury. The weeding march was elegantly rendered by Mrs. Frank M. Fisher. The presents were numerous and costly. The happy couple left on the 3.14 train for a trip to the sea shore, Washington, and other places of interest. Their departure was under showers of rice from the crowd of well-wishers, who accompanied the happy pair to the train.

The REPORTER adds its warmest congratulations, and wishes them unalloyed happiness in all the future.

The Biggest Thing on Wheels.

The Mexican Central claims the largest locomotive in the world, and some of its dimensions may be interesting to railroad men. It is differently built from any other locomotive ever seen, being in appearance like two engines of the mogul type backed together, with their cabs joined. The engineer stands in his accustomed place on the right of the engine. The firemen, for there are two of them, feed the furnace through side doors on the left. It weighs 130 tons, or 260,000 pounds, has a 24 inch stroke and carries 180 pounds of steam. It was designed by F. W. Johnson, superintendent of motive power, and was built at the Rhode Island locomotive works. It is especially intended to haul freight over the heavy grades found on the Central.

Chicago's Plum.

If an average of 30,000 persons attend the Chicago fair each day, for a period of five months, the REPORTER makes an estimate that each visitor will spend an average of five dollars per day. For 150 days this would give Chicago the handsome sum of twenty-two and one-half million dollars from visitors to that city, during the coming World's Fair. This is a handsome sum, and Chicagoans will feel flush, no doubt, when the big show is over.

Raiload Sold.

The West Virginia and Pennsylvania railroad, which extends from Bedford to Brooks' Mills, Blair county, was sold by the sheriff of Bedford county on Saturday, to satisfy claims amounting to $250,000. The road was knocked down to Assemblyman John Cessna for $10,000. Mr. Cessna has a judgment against the company for $50,000.

Pure Water a Necessity.

Many cities and towns are now discussing the subject of how to obtain pure water, and thus keep down disease and death. The cost is no object when life and health are at stake. Centre Hall is fortunate in this respect; there is no purer water in the world than ours, and there is not a healthier town on the globe.

Millinery Opening.

Miss Anna Grove has just received from New York a fine line of fashionable Spring Millinery, which is now ready for inspection. She has engaged an experienced trimmer and will occupy the new house south of the station. Opening days Friday and Saturday April 21 and 22. All are invited.

New Postoffice.

A postoffice has been established at Penn Cave, with Jesse Long as postmaster. Now Jesse will be bothered with, "Hello, Jess, is 'en Brief oder 'en CENTRE HALL REPORTER do fer mich."

Three Aged Men Dead.

We this week chronicle the deaths of three aged men: Jeremiah Haines, of Rebersburg; Peter Kuhn, of Boalsburg, and Michael Willow, of Centre Hall.

Died at Rebersburg.

Philip Woodley, a shoemaker and former postmaster of Rebersburg, died on Sunday, 9th inst., from a disease of the stomach.

A Good Catch.

Simon Harper caught about one dozen speckled beauties on Saturday, one was a twelve incher.

Sport Bicycles.

John Van Pelt and Harvey Van Pelt each sport handsome pneumatic bicycles.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

Choose Intelligent Men.

It is a wrong against the public to put the names of ignorant and illiterate persons in the jury wheel. Men who cannot read a ten line paragraph and tell you what it means, are queer material to sit in a jury box and decide cases of law and fact. How often intricate and important cases are at the mercy of a jury on which are men who do not comprehend the case being tried nor can give one an intelligible idea what it was about when the trial is over.

Keeley has not Sold Out.

The statement in the papers that the Keeley campany had been sold out for $10,000,000 is incorrect. An eastern syndicate is negotiating for the reorganization of the company with increased capital and facilities for extending the business. If this is carried out, members of the present company will retain control of the reorganized company.

Heavy Pressure.

The water the past winter has been furnished the consumers from the lower reservoir, owing to the freezing up of the main connecting with the large one. The pressure was noticeable as the water shot out with much increased force. The supply at present is large and springs are overflowing.

Fine Footwear.

For boots and shoes go to Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte. He carries a high grade of footwear for ladies, gentlemen and children, which cannot be equaled by any dealer. The very best the market affords is to be found there. Prices right.

Notice to Stockholders.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lewisburg and Tyrone Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 233 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, Pa., on Monday, May 1st, 1893, at 12½ o'clock, p. m. Election for President and Directors same day and place.

JAMES R. MCCLURE,
apr13td Secretary.

——Lewins, Bellefonte, take the lead in suits for men and boys. Nothing quite so stylish or better made. Call and be convinced.

Ore Mines to Let.

The ore banks on the Barney Wagner farm, near Centre Hill, can be leased upon very favorable terms. For full particulars apply to the undersigned owners.

ROSS & MEYER,
apr6-3t Linden Hall, Pa.

Saw Mill for Sale.

Shingle mill, Lath mill, six head of horses and mules, lumber wagons, chains, etc., will be offered at private sale. Address,

HUYETT & MEYER,
Centre Hall.

Latest Novelties.

Latest novelties in spring clothing for men, boys, and children.

The best suit in the market for men at $10.00. Tailoring a specialty.

MONTGOMERY & Co.
Bellefon te

GRAIN MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON

Wheat	68
Rye	58
Corn	46
Oats new	35
Barley	40
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	25
Eggs	12
Lard	10
Shoulders	11
Ham	13
Tallow	4
Potatoes	65
Sides	10

Dress Goods

Our stock was never so complete---Whip cords, serges, epingles, cashmeres, henriettas storm serges and all late fabrics.

SATINES
in plain and shades and a number of beautiful fancies.

PERCALES
crape cloths, ginghams, silkalines, fringes, etc.

BABY FLANNEL
in pink, blue and cream; very choice.

Golden glass, shines like gold.

SPRING COATS
in beautiful shades.

Carmans.